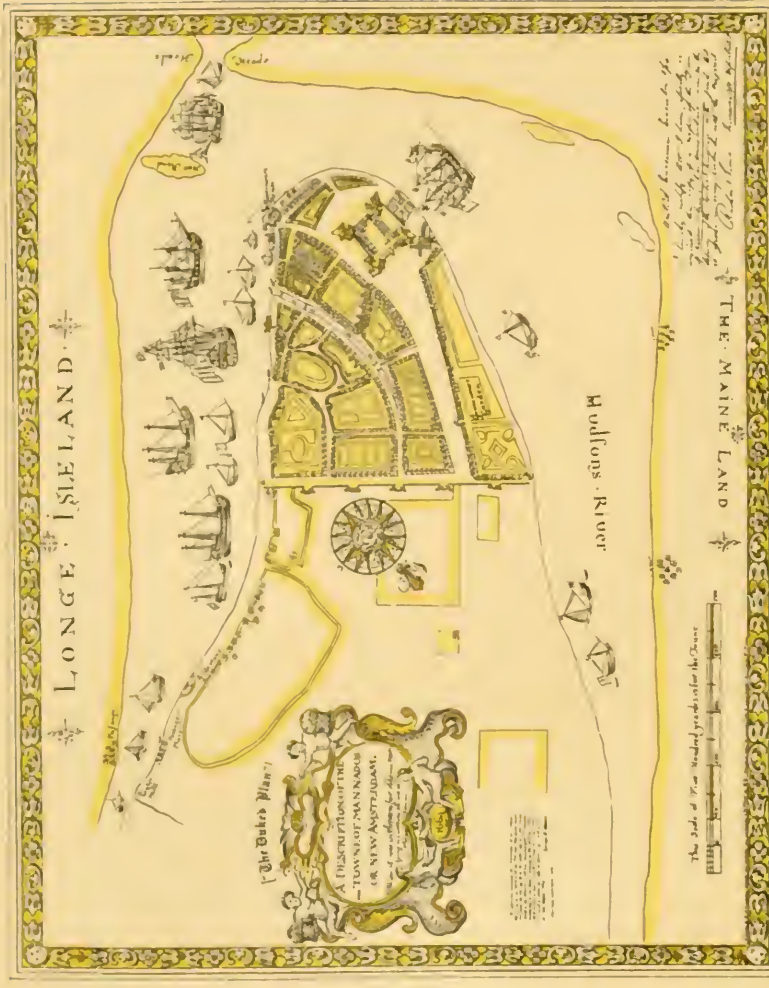






LONGE · ISELAND ·



(The Duke's Plan)

A DESCRIPTION OF THE
TOWNE OF MANHATTAN
OR NEW AMSTERDAM.
As it was taken by the Duke of York
in the year 1664.

THE MAINE LAND

Hudsons River

An old town, known to the Indians, with 400 inhabitants, situated on the west side of the river, near the mouth of the Hudson.

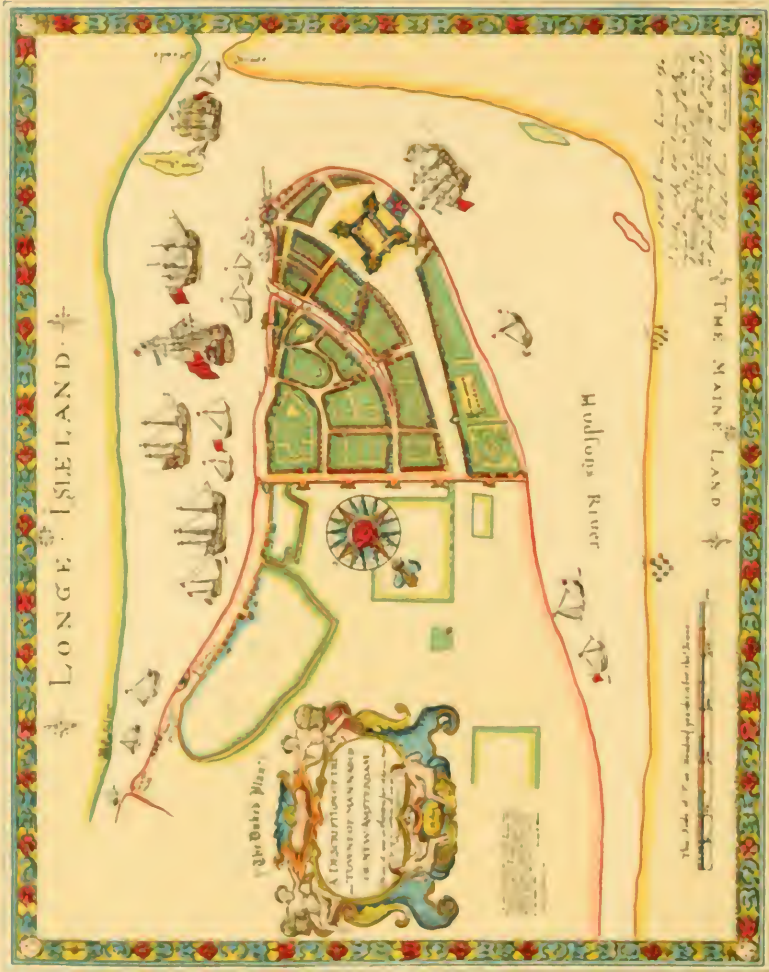
The scale of 10000 fathoms is intended for the River



Printed and Sold by W. Bladen, at the Sun in Pall Mall, London.

*Of this edition of New Amsterdam New Orange
New York there have been printed on Imperial
Japan paper thirty copies, with extra
impressions of the Engravings on
copper by E. Davis French; on
American hand made paper
one hundred and seventy
copies and of the Duke's
Plan in color is-
sued separately,
one hundred
copies.*

NEW AMSTERDAM
NEW ORANGE
NEW YORK



LONGE ISLAND

Mallois River

THE MAINE LAND

THE TOWN OF MALLOIS
A PRESENTATION OF THE
TOWN OF MALLOIS
IN THE STATE OF MAINE
AS APPEARED IN
THE YEAR 1780

The Scale of 1" = 1000 feet

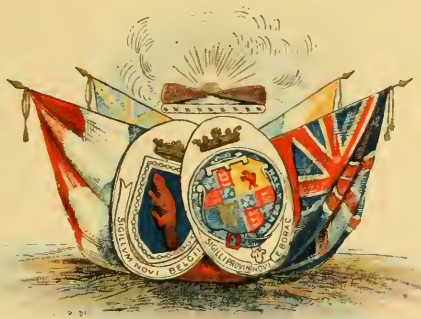
Longe Island is situated in the Bay of Fundy, and is one of the most fertile and beautiful islands in the State of Maine. It is bounded on the north by the Bay of Fundy, on the east by the Mallois River, on the south by the Mallois River, and on the west by the Mallois River.

NEW AMSTERDAM
NEW ORANGE
NEW YORK

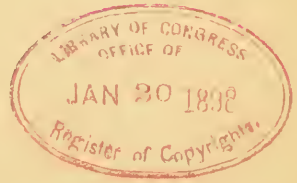


A CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED
ACCOUNT OF ENGRAVED VIEWS
OF THE CITY FROM THE FIRST
PICTURE PUBLISHED IN MDCLI
UNTIL THE YEAR MDCCC

BY
WILLIAM LORING ANDREWS



PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
DODD, MEAD AND COMPANY, NEW YORK
ANNO DOMINI MDCCLXXVII




TWO COPIES RECEIVED

2026

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To
My friend Beverly Chew






PERUSE with heede, then
friendlic JUDGE, &
blaming rashe refraine:

SO maist thou READE
unto thy goode, &
shalt requite my paine.

— *Geffroy Whitney,*
(1586.)



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PREFATORY NOTES



WEST INDIA COMPANY'S HOUSE
AMSTERDAM - 1673





PREFATORY NOTES



O far as I have been able to trace, there are but eight* views of the Fort and Town of New Amsterdam and the City of New York, engraved prior to the Revolutionary War, which differ sufficiently from one another to support the hypothesis that they *may* have been engraved from separate original drawings. These, for the sake of brevity, I designate as follows :

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Hartgers | 5 Wm. Burgis |
| 2 N. J. Visscher | 6 B. Ratzer |
| 3 Montanus | 7 Howdell—S. W. View |
| 4 Romeyn de Hooghe | 8 Howdell—S. E. View |

* This number should, perhaps, be reduced by one, as the engravings on the Visscher and Van der Donck maps and in the History of Montanus all may have been taken from the sketch made by Augustine Herremans.

PREFATORY NOTES

Of engraving No. 1 I find one early copy, or reprint; of No. 2, five; of No. 3, one; of No. 4, eleven. Of the remaining prints I am unable to state with exactness how often they may have been copied in whole or in part prior to the year 1800. Of these eight views, with the exception of Nos. 5 and 6, there have been numerous modern reproductions.

The public and private collections that I have been able to consult, which contain copies of the maps and views described in the following pages, are indicated in the foot notes.

EARLY MAPS AND PLANS OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK

- | | | |
|---|--|------|
| 1 | The Duke's Plan, . . . | 1661 |
| 2 | Plan de Manathes, ou Nouvelle Yorck, by J. B. L. Franquelin, . . . | 1693 |
| 3 | The Miller Plan,* . . . | 1695 |

* Plan of the city by the Rev. John Miller as it existed in the year 1695. This plan (one of Albany and of the forts at New York, Albany, Schenectady and the Indian fort at the Flats) accompanies a description of the Province and City of New York in 1675, by the Rev. John Miller. "Now first printed from the original manuscript by Thomas Rodd, London, 1843, into whose possession it fell on the dispersion of the library of George Chalmers, Esq."

PREFATORY NOTES

4	The Bradford Map, <i>a</i>	. . .	1731
5	David Grim's Map, <i>b</i>	. . .	1742
6	The Duyckinck Map,* <i>c</i>	. . .	1755
7	Plan of the City, by Bernard Ratzer, <i>d</i>	. . .	1767
8	The Montresor Plan, <i>e</i>	. . .	1775
9	Map in Hugh Gainé's Universal Register, <i>f</i>	. . .	1776
10	The City of New York, surveyed by J. Hills,	. . .	1782
11	Plan of the City, by I. M. Comb Jun', <i>g</i>	. . .	1789
12	Map of the City, by Wm. Bridges, engraved by P. Maverick,	1807

EARLY DRAWINGS OF NEW YORK

The Journal of the Labadists, Jaspas Dankers

a b c d, The New York Historical Society.

a e f g, The Andrews Collection.

* "A Plan of the City of New York from an actual Survey, Anno Domini MDCCIV." By Frank Maerschalk, city surveyor. Printed, Ingraved for and sold by G. Duyckinck. The map is dedicated to Lieutenant-Governor James de Lancey. The key contains forty-four names of buildings and localities. The copy of this map in the New York Historical Society was presented to that institution in 1807 by John Pintard.

PREFATORY NOTES

and Peter Sluyter, 1679-80, contains three views of New York, as follows :

- 1 New York from Brooklyn Heights.
- 2 View of New York from the East.
- 3 View of New York from the North.

Facsimile reproductions of the above will be found in the Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society, Volume I, Brooklyn, 1867. The miniature views in the headbands of Chapters II, III and IV are taken from illustrations in this publication.

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE FIRST
FIVE ENGRAVED VIEWS OF NEW YORK
AND THE EARLY COPIES OR
REPRINTS THEREOF

FIRST VIEW

- Original In Joost Hartger's *Beschrijvinghe van Virginia, etc.* *h* Amsterdam, 1651.
- Copy A In Adriaen Van der Donck's *Nieuw-Nederlant*. First Edition. *i* Amsterdam, 1655.

h The Lenox Library. The New York Historical Society. The Andrews Collection.

i The Lenox Library.





NOVI BELGII
 NOUVEAU ANGLIË NÛC NON
 PENNSYLVANIE PARS
 VIRGINIE TABULA
 multis in locis emendata a
 Iulio Danckers

NIÛW-YORCK
 corpi, constructi
 NIÛW-AMSTERDAM
 et alia urbium



Vlaeghe, vers. et gr. abt. de laur. Belgica in de heren Konink. H. Geograph. bys. F. de H. Conradi bys. G. C. Comiti H. de Kied. I. Compagnon. D. bys. K. Stadlerberg.

PREFATORY NOTES

SECOND VIEW

- Original On Map of Nicolas J. Visscher,
1651-1656.
- Copy A On Map of Adriaen Van der Donck,
in his Nieuvv-Nederlant. Second
Edition. *j* 1656.
- “ B On first Map of Hugo Allard.
- “ C On Map of N. Visscher (said to be
N. J. Visscher's old map re-
touched by N. Visscher about
1690).
- “ D On Map of Justo Danckers.
- “ E On Map of Johan Baptista Homan.*

THIRD VIEW

- Original In Arnoldus Montanus's "Besch-
ryving van Amerika." 1671.
- Copy A In Ogilby's "America." 1671.

FOURTH VIEW

- Original On second Map of Hugo Allard.
1673.†

j The Lenox Library. The Andrews Collection.

* Published in his "Neuer Atlas," Norimbergæ, 1707. The view bears the name of N. Visscher. Whether it is a copy of, or an impression from the original N. Visscher plate it is difficult to determine.

† This engraving is supposed by Asher to have been executed by the celebrated Romeyn de Hooghe, and is called the "Capture of New Am-

PREFATORY NOTES

- Copies A B On first and second Maps of Carolus Allard. *k**
- Copy C On Map of Joachim Ottens.*
 " D On Map of Reinier & Josua Ottens. *l**
- " E On Map of Matthew Seutter. *m*
 " F On Map of Tobias Conrad Lotter.
- Copies GH Two Views in Carolus Allard's Collection of Views of Cities of the World. *n*
- Copy I The View with the title "Een stedeken in Noord Amerikaes" and the inscription Amstel. C. P. No. 92, Pet. Schenck.

sterdam by the Dutch, August, 1673." [Again surrendered to the English on the 10th of November (new style), 1674.] This view is reproduced by Joseph W. Moulton in his "New York 170 Years Ago," with the following explanatory note: "This view was copied from a manuscript copy of one which was originally published in Holland, and which copy was made in 1769 by Du Simitière, a French gentleman of antiquarian research, taste and learning, who resided and died in Philadelphia. His manuscripts were preserved in the Loganian branch of the library of that city. "Satisfied of its authority as a correct delineation immediately prior to the conquest in July, 1673, upon various grounds in the recapitulation of which it is not necessary to occupy the reader's attention, the writer caused this interesting relic to be engraved."

k The Harvard College Library (plain and colored impression).

l The Emmet Collection, in the Lenox Library.

m The New York Historical Society. The Andrews Collection.

n The Andrews Collection.

o The Huntington Collection, Metropolitan Museum of Art.

* According to Asher these are all from the same plate.

PREFATORY NOTES

- Copy J The Engraving signed P. Mortier. *o*
“ K The small engraving on Map of
P. Schenck. 1705. *p*

The titles upon these maps vary in voluminousness under the caption of “*Novi Belgii in America Septentrionali*” or its equivalent, while the views which ornament them bear in some cases the simple title “*Neu Jorck sive Neu Amsterdam*”; in others the following: “*Nieuw Amsterdam onlango Nieuw Yorck gentant. Ende hernommen by de Nederlanders, op den 24th Augt. 1673,*” or “*Nieuw Amsterdam onlangs Nieuw jorck op den 24 Aug. 1673 eindelyk aan de Engelse weder afgestan.*”

FIFTH VIEW

Original The Engraving by William Burgis.
N. Y. 1717. *q*

Copy A On the Popple Map. (?) 1733. *r*
“ B In the London Magazine. (?) 1761.
W. L. A.

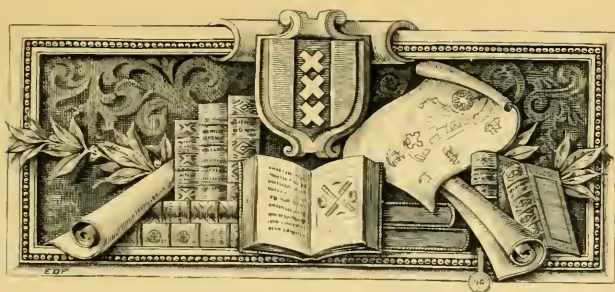
p The Andrews Collection. *q* The New York Historical Society.

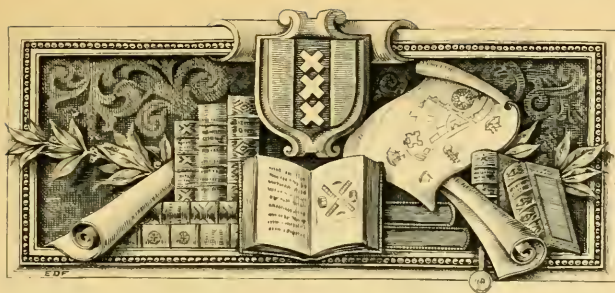
r The Lenox Library. The Holden Collection.





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BIBLIOGRAPHY



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Bradford	Montresor
Duyckinck	Ottens (J. & R.)
Dancker	Ratzer
Gainé	Schenck
Lotter	Seutter
Visscher (N.)	

Also an atlas of 185 maps "collected in Holland about the Year 1760 by Dirk Van der Weyde, A.M. (presented to the Historical Society in the City of New Amsterdam by his grandson, Peter Henry Van der Weyde, M. D.)"; The "Zee Atlas" of Peter Goos; The "Atlas Minor" of Abraham Allard, and the various extensive cartographical collections published by the Blaeu family.

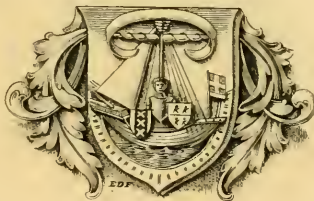
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David T. Valentine, for many years Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New York, made his Manual of the Corporation a treasure-house of local history lore, and copied in its pages, by means of lithography, probably every rare map and view of New York that exists. In this antiquarian labor he was greatly assisted by the late Dr. George H. Moore, formerly librarian of the New York Historical Society and superintendent of the Lenox Library. To these enthusiastic students and chroniclers of our city’s past every lover of reminiscences of old New York owes a constant and lively debt of gratitude.

W. L. A.





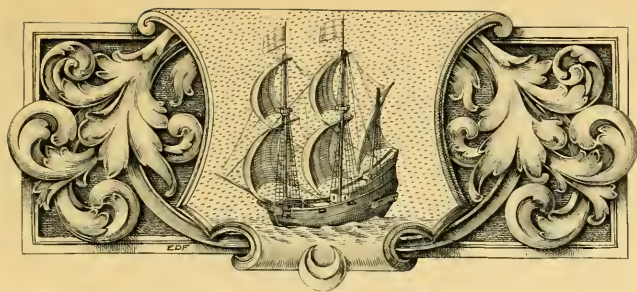
CHAPTER I

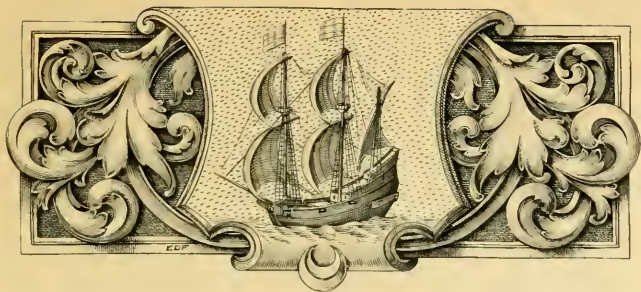
*In such an hour he turns, and on his view
Ocean, and earth, and heaven, burst before him ;
Clouds slumbering at his feet, and the clear blue
Of summer's sky in beauty bending o'er him—
The city bright below ; and far away,
Sparkling in golden light, his own romantic bay.*

*Tall spire, and glittering roof, and battlement,
And banners floating in the sunny air ;
And white sails o'er the calm blue waters bent,
Green isle, and circling shore, are blended there
In wild reality. When life is old,
And many a scene forgot, the heart will hold*

*Its memory of this ; nor lives there one
Whose infant breath was drawn, or boyhood's days
Of happiness were passed beneath that sun,
That in his manhood's prime can calmly gaze
Upon that bay, or on that mountain stand,
Nor feel the prouder of his native land.*

Fitz : Greene Halleck





NEW AMSTERDAM NEW ORANGE NEW YORK

A CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED ACCOUNT
OF ENGRAVED VIEWS OF THE CITY
FROM THE FIRST PICTURE PUB-
LISHED IN 1651 UNTIL
THE YEAR 1800

CHAPTER I



BEFORE proceeding with our enumeration of the existing engravings which illustrate "t' Fort nieuw Amsterdam op de Manhatans," the Town of New Amsterdam, and the City of New York from primitive times down to the close of the eighteenth century, we pause a moment to glance at the personality of the great discoverer of that

portion of the New World in which, as denizens of this flourishing Metropolis, we are most deeply interested, and also to refresh our memory in regard to the character, composition and aims of the great commercial and maritime company which planted the Colony of New Netherland.

HENRY HUDSON

IT is asserted, and the claim is admitted by certain distinguished historians—the Hon. George Bancroft among the number—that Giovanni Verrazzano, a Florentine corsair, privateersman, or buccaneer (whichever it may please you to designate him), in the service of His Most Serene Majesty, the King of France, did, in the spring of 1524, enter lower New York Bay, and was therefore the first European who sighted Sandy Hook and the virgin-forest-crowned Highlands of the Neve-Sincks. Unfortunately for him and his royal master, Verrazzano's exploration of the inland water he had happened upon was, according to his own elaborate report, nipped in the bud by a violent storm, which drove him and his caravel out to sea.

This entire story is claimed by the Hon.

Henry C. Murphy to be manufactured out of whole cloth. It is utterly scouted by him and other learned writers, and Verrazzano's letter of July 8, 1524, to Francis I, giving a circumstantial account of his discoveries, is pronounced a wholesale forgery. As the proofs adduced and the arguments presented on both sides of this vexed question are absolutely conclusive, we feel at liberty to adopt whichever view of the matter will contribute most to the easy flow of our narrative. As to the truth of the closing incident in the life of this Italian navigator, who has set the historians so mightily by the ears, there appears to be less conflicting evidence. Three years after he penned his letter and "Cosmographical Exposition of his Voyage" on board the ship "Dolphin," as she lay for repairs in the port of Dieppe, and despatched it to Francis I, he fell, it is said, into the meshes of Spanish law, and expiated his sins of omission in the matter of the discovery of new lands, and his crimes of commission in the way of piratical adventures, by a sudden and unnatural ending of his bold career. But such an ignominious taking off should not necessarily dim the fame of Verrazzano, for did not this same chivalric and enlightened nation imprison

Columbus and load him with chains? It was a convenient mode of discharging obligations to their faithful servants when the indebtedness became too burdensome, that kings and princes aforesaid occasionally adopted.

For nearly a century after this partial discovery by Verrazzano, the country, which escaped his prying eyes, through the inopportune and officious intermeddling of Old Neptune—as the Florentine rover claims—remained a sealed book to all Europe; for it was not until the closing days of the summer of 1609 that Captain Henry Hudson, in the “Yaght Halve Maan,” passed cautiously up the Bay of New York, sounded his way through the Narrows, and for the first time in the history of civilization the Bergen heights echoed back across the salt marshes of Communipaw* the sound of the casting of an anchor in the placid land-locked waters of the Kil van Kol.

We can fancy Hudson’s sensations as he gazed upon the tranquil scene which, after his wearisome five months’ voyage, unfolded itself before his vision. To the north—whither his course was bent—lay a wide expanse of rippling water, its boundary hidden beneath an au-

* Indian name Gomocuiipa.



FRANCOIS I ROY DE FRAN
LVII

*Tiré d'un Tableau de Raphael
Urbain Conserué à Fontaine
bleau.*

tumnal haze which must have teemed with fairy visions and resounded with syren voices luring him onward in his vain search for "far Cathay." The hour that would witness the fruition of the hopes that had led the intrepid mariner across a trackless deep to a strange and beaconless shore appeared about to strike, and the heart of the commander of the Half-Moon must have throbbed with bright anticipations of assured success, as in the twilight of that September day he paced the quarter-deck of his little craft, and gave vent to his emotions by consuming pipe after pipe of the fragrant Indian weed, into the use and delights of which, according to tradition, he had been inducted by no less a personage than the great Sir Walter Raleigh himself.

Of the life of this renowned discoverer little is known save for a period of three or four years, and probably no authentic engraving of him exists.* He came upon the stage too late for Holbein's incisive pencil, too early for the magic brush of Rembrandt; but Simon de Passe, a dabster of no small pretensions in the art of portraiture, might have limned the bronzed, weather-beaten features. Could he have fore-

* See Appendix.

seen Hudson's future fame and importance in American history, surely he would not have had the heart to leave us without a portrait of the great mariner, as a companion piece to the one he engraved of Hudson's friend, the illustrious Captain John Smith. Conceive of a portrait of Henry Hudson by Simon de Passe, with one of his emblematic borders and its customary laudatory verse (without which no seventeenth century portrait was deemed complete), after the quaint fashion of that olden time the spirit of which is not dead but only sleepeth—as witness the following lines indited for this occasion by Mr. Beverly Chew :

*“ The lively Features greet you here
Of Hudson that bold Marinier,
Who spread his Canvass to the Breeze
And bravely sail'd on unknown Seas.
His Fame, like that of Palinure,
To endless Ages shall endure.”*

Ye Gods and little fishes !—the picture would command a King's ransom.

The first view of the discoverer of the island of Manhattan* that the page of history affords

* Variouslly indicated on the maps as Mannathan, Manhates and Manhatans, Dr. Jonathan Edwards in his Observations on the Language of the Stockbridge Indians states that almost every man who writes Indian names



THE CHURCH OF ST. ETHELBURGA
LONDON

is one strikingly suggestive of the spirit and manners of the age, and highly creditable to the character of the man. It exhibits him in the performance of an act of devotion in the Mariner's Church of St. Ethelburga, in Bishopsgate Street, one of the London churches which we are told by the antiquary, Timbs, escaped the great fire of 1666 and retains some of its Early English masonry. Augustus Hare in his "Walks in London" also notices the "solemn little church of St. Ethelburga" dedicated to the daughter of King Ethelbert. He found it almost "concealed by its parasitic houses" and states that its existence is mentioned as early

spells them in a peculiar manner. Small wonder, when the language bristles with such unpronounceable orthographic mostrosities as tawautotenaugoughtoungga and coantehsalohaunzaickaw, which are encountered in the Pater Noster, in the language of the Six Nations.

"Modern writers on Indian Terminology have been at much trouble to explain the reason why the island of New York was first called Manhattans. Some aver that it was because it signifies 'the place of original intoxication,' others that the name was derived from a species of wood growing there, of which the Indians made their bows and arrows. These are surmises founded only on fancy. The early Dutch inhabitants give an explanation more consonant to common sense. It was so called 'from or after the tribe of savages among whom the Dutch made their first settlement' the fierce Manhattæ or Manhattans, 'a cruel nation.' It was the Dutch, therefore, and not the Indians who first called the island of New York 'Manhattans.'"

O'Callaghan's "History of New Netherland."

as 1366, and that it still contains some good fragments of old stained glass.

The church of St. Ethelburga was noted for its "short services for city men," and according to tradition was frequented by sailors returning from voyages and immediately previous to their going down to the sea in ships. To this old Gothic fane, God-fearing Captain Henry Hudson and his brave and hardy crew repaired to partake of the sacrament before sailing under the direction of the "Muscovy," or Russian Company (a private association formed in London), to attempt a northwest passage, or, in the short, sharp and decisive language of one of the early writers, "a passage to Asia across the North Pole."

Hudson made two voyages to the north in the years 1607 and 1608, both of which proved as fruitless as those of preceding navigators. The London Company thereupon appears to have lost heart and suspended operations, and Hudson turned his steps toward the land of William the Taciturn, where he was warmly welcomed and "ceremoniously received" by the resident Directors at Amsterdam of the Dutch East India Company, and the "city nobles" at the Hague. After the deliberate

and careful manner of the phlegmatic but enterprising Dutchmen, an expedition was finally planned to search for China by the northwest, the expense thereof being defrayed by the Amsterdam Chamber of the Company. The other departments declined to engage in the project. It was—said their Directors—“throwing money away and nothing else.”

His courageous promoters furnished Hudson a vlieboat or Dutch galiot, a clumsy, two-masted, square-rigged brig of forty lasts, or eighty tons—a stout seaworthy craft enough, but not remarkable for speed. She was manned by a mixed crew of English and Dutch of twenty men. The mate was Robert Juet, an old companion of Hudson in his polar explorations, whose journal of the voyage fortunately has been preserved; and this log book kept by Master Juet, as the Half-Moon ploughed her way through the unknown waters of the Oïogué* may be read to this day in the third volume of Purchas, “His Pilgrimes,” published in London, in 1625, and to be found in any important public and in many private English and American libraries. It is a scarce but not a rare book.

With the flag of their Lords' High Mighti-

* The Indian name of the Hudson River, according to O'Callaghan.

nesses flying from the ensign staff, and the pennant of the Dutch East India Company floating from the mast head, Hudson took his departure from Amsterdam on the fourth, and sailed from the Texel on the sixth of April, 1609. On September second he sighted the Highlands of the Neve-Sincks, the following day he rounded a "low sandy hook," named on the early maps Sand Punct or Godyn's Punct, and on September fourth moored the Half-Moon in the sheltered waters of "the Great North River of New Netherland."* His first landing is said to have been made at "*Conynen Eylandt*" (Rabbit's Island), a low barren sandy shore, destined in after years to become the most popular seaside resort of the inhabitants of the Island of Manhattan.

The Half-Moon had arrived off the banks of Newfoundland on the second of July. Here her captain shortened sail and allowed his men to fish for cod, of which toothsome article of sea-food they secured a bountiful supply. The two months following were consumed by Hudson in cruising up and down the coast from Cape Cod to Chesapeake Bay, claiming possession as first discoverer of all the land that

* O'Callaghan's "History of New Netherland."

hove in sight, and loitering for a week at a time at various points to pow-wow and barter with the wonder-stricken Indians, most of whom he found of a friendly disposition and hospitably inclined.

On September sixth Hudson first passed through the "Narrows"* of New York Bay, the land on either side covered to the water's edge with trees, grass and flowers, the air filled with a delightful fragrance. "As beautiful a land," he exclaims, "as the foot of man can tread upon." A most fertile land it later proved to be, in which "the barley grew so high that the ears could be tied together above the farmer's head." It was not, however, until the eleventh of the month that Hudson came in sight of the point of land upon which now stands the proud City of New York. His first attempt to ascend the bay was unsuccessful. An unfortunate misunderstanding, which resulted in an hostile encounter with the Indians, obliged him to beat a temporary retreat. In this first passage of arms Colman, an Englishman, was killed by an arrow shot into his throat and fell, the "first European victim of an

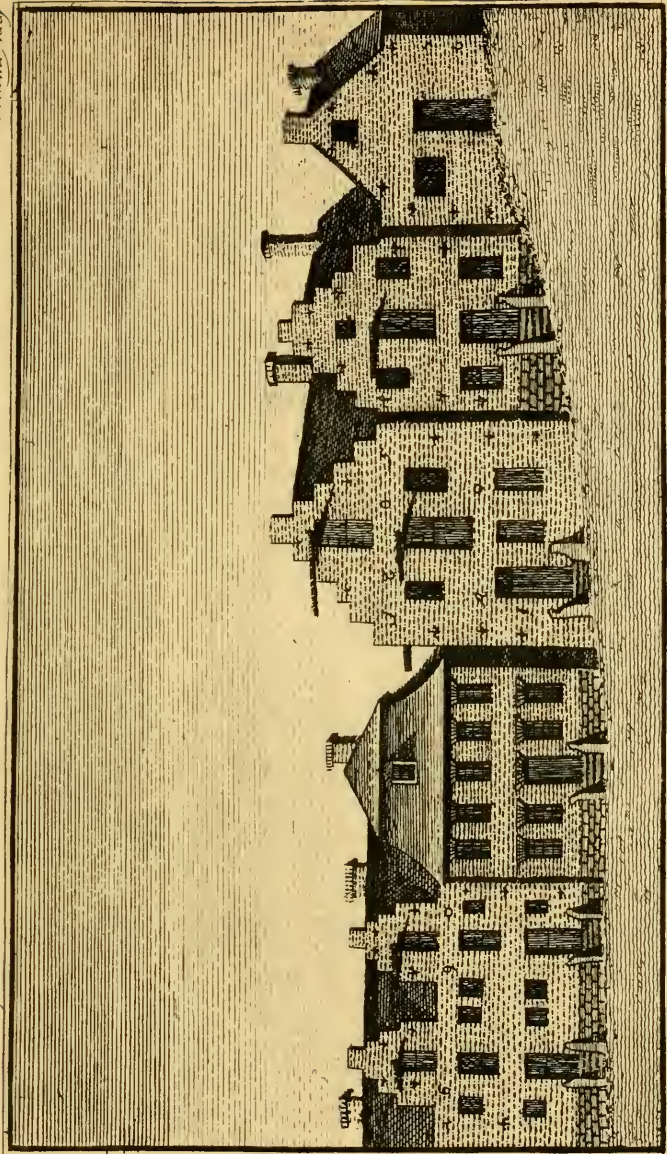
* Hoofden. Headlands so called by the Dutch from a comparison with the Hoofden of the channel between England and France.

Indian weapon." Two more of the crew were wounded.

On September thirteenth or fourteenth (the accounts differ), in the afternoon, Hudson weighed anchor, and in the words of Dr. O'Callaghan "commenced his memorable voyage up that majestic stream which has since handed his name down to posterity."

Hudson ascended the river leisurely, halting here and there to parley and trade with the Indian tribes along its banks, with whom he cautiously and ceremoniously interchanged visits. He made them right merry with his "bottles of strong waters of three or four pints," and in return tested the virtues of their red copper pipes, but partook sparingly, we imagine, at the feasts which these sons of the forest spread before him, of the grand *pièce de résistance*, "fat dog." Finally, on September nineteenth or twenty-third—according to whichever authority you pin your faith—he arrived at a point a little below the site of the present thriving City of Albany. Then having become convinced by soundings that he had reached the head of navigation, and that a passage to the Orient by that particular route was impracticable, the ship was "warped off and put about."

Colonial Map



A View of Houses in the CITY of ALBANY.

and Hudson turned to retrace his course down the "great" river* a sadder and a wiser man.

From about that part of the stream now known as Stony Point, to the neighborhood of the present Hoboken, Hudson was forced to engage in much lively skirmishing with the Indians † who swarmed about his vessel in their canoes with pilferous and hostile intent. The result of these numerous assaults was considerable bloodshed and some loss of life on the part of the savages, while Hudson and his crew escaped with little injury to person or property. The red man's poison-tipped arrow proved no match for the Dutchman's gun-powder, blunderbuss, and cannon.

On the fourth of October, "having won an immortality which was destined to hand down his name to the latest age," Hudson put to sea with all sails set, homeward bound; and on the

* "The Hudson River has been called at various times Manhattan River, and also the Mauritius, in honor of Prince Maurice; but the name most generally prevalent in early days was the Nordt or North River—which distinguished it from the East River, and also from the Delaware, which the Dutch called their South River."

† The principal Indian tribes who occupied at the time of Hudson's arrival the country on and adjacent to the North River, were, according to Dr. O'Callaghan, the Mohawks, the Mahicanders or river Indians, the Wappingers and the Manhattans. They all belonged to the common stock of the Algonkin-Lenape family.

seventh of November, *stilo-novo* arrived in the "range of Dartmouth in Devonshire." What thereafter came to pass until the end of this important chapter in the history of the New World, which closes with the untimely and pitiful exit of our bold and successful navigator from the scene of which he was the central figure, is concisely stated by Dr. O'Callaghan in his valuable "History of New Netherland":

"Hudson, immediately on his arrival here, forwarded information of his return, and an account of his discoveries, to the Directors of the East India Company in Amsterdam, and offered, at the same time, to make another voyage to the northwest in the month of March following, provided they furnished besides the men's wages the sum of 1,500 guilders in cash, to purchase necessaries in addition to what were already on board. He proposed further that six or seven of the present crew should be changed, but that the number of hands should consist altogether of twenty. His plan was to sail from Dartmouth on the first of March; to spend the month of April and half of May killing whales and other sea animals near the Island of Panar; thence to sail to the northwest of Scotland. These proposals, owing to



The MOHAWK INDIAN Warrior,
with his Tomahawk, Scalping-Knife &c.

contrary winds, did not reach the Directors, who were ignorant for a considerable time of Hudson's arrival in England. When the news at length reached them, they ordered him to return immediately with his vessel to Holland. Their orders he would have instantly obeyed, had he, as well as the English portion of his crew, not been forbidden by the authorities in England, who were exceedingly jealous of the maritime enterprise of the Dutch, to leave his native country, or to enter into the service of any foreign power. It was supposed that the English were desirous themselves to send him with some ships to Virginia, further to explore that part of America. The Half-Moon returned to Holland after a detention in England of eight months; but Hudson's connection with the Dutch East India Company ceased shortly after his arrival in England. He reentered the service of the London Company, by whom he had been originally employed, and perished at sea, after having discovered the bay in the northwest seas which still bears his name."—Sent adrift in a shallop with eight of his crew in those Arctic waters, he was never heard of again.



THE DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY

THE Dutch West India Company, under whose auspices the City of New York started nearly three centuries ago upon its marvelous career, dates from the year 1606. The prime mover in the enterprise was William Usselinx, a merchant of Antwerp, a man of great ability, "courageous, crafty and far-seeing," who had visited the West Indies, knew their richness and productiveness, and desired to have a finger in the profits that would accrue from trade with the islands, "plentiful of spices and fruits," that lay in those tropical seas. It was currently reported that there was more gold than earth in their mines, which the natives were only too happy to exchange for hammers, knives, axes and the like tools of iron,—not to apply these implements of common use to the purposes for which they were designed but to the adornment of their naked, dusky forms. A necklace composed of these tools of trade





WILLIAM WSELINX
avtevr van Westindise Compangi.
Aet. svae 69 Ao 1637.

stamped its wearer as a man of extreme fashion, and of the latest mode.

The charter of the West India Company bears date the third of June, 1621, and was patterned after that of the wealthy and powerful corporation, the East India Company, incorporated in 1602, whose members regarded this new commercial enterprise with jealous eyes, and persistently threw all possible obstacles in the way of its success. The younger company, however, finally succeeded in securing the same monopoly of the trade of the American and African shores of the Atlantic that the East India Company had enjoyed in Asia, and the two companies were expected by their High Mightinesses, the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, from whom their charter was obtained, and who rendered them at sundry times financial aid, to cooperate in extending national commerce, promoting colonization, crushing piracy, but "above all in humbling the pride and might of Spain."

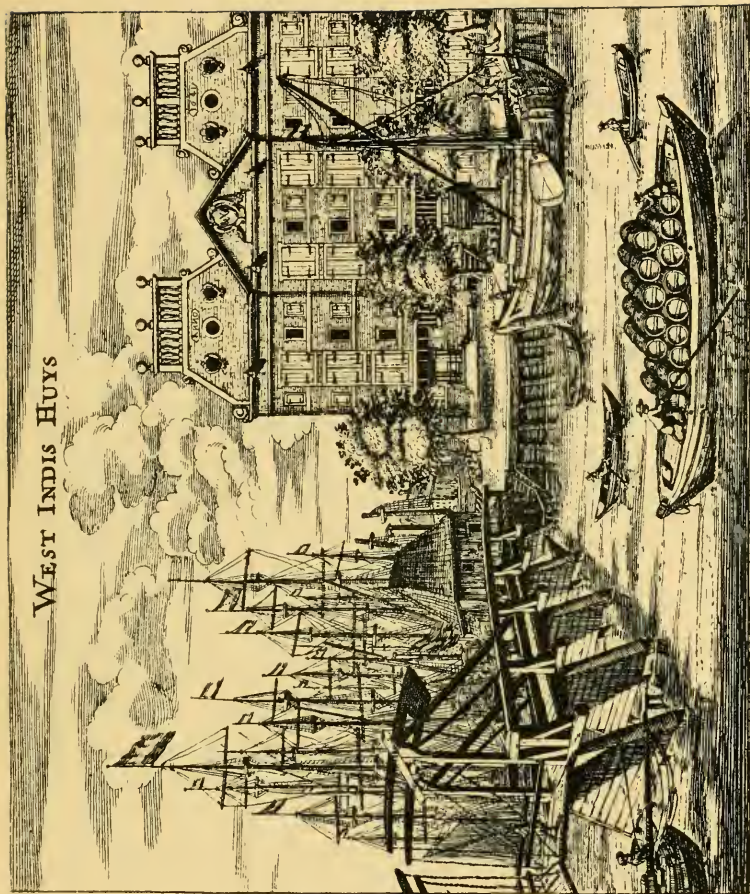
The original capital of the company, 6,000,000 florins (about \$2,500,000), was secured with difficulty, but none whatever was experienced in doubling and trebling this capital a few years subsequently, after annual divi-

dends of twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. had been declared and paid, out of profits derived principally from the valuable prizes captured by the company's fleet. The most important of these captures was that of the Spanish "plate fleet" by Admiral Pieter Pieterssen Heyn, in September, 1628, in Matanzas Bay. It consisted of twenty sail laden with gold, silver and other valuable freight estimated to be worth \$5,000,000.

In 1633 the company's squadron numbered one hundred and twenty vessels of from three to eight hundred tons burden, fully armed and equipped, and prepared for either peaceful commerce with the Colonies, or a sanguinary encounter with the enemies of Holland anywhere and everywhere upon the high seas. Between eight thousand and nine thousand men were at this time in the employ of the company.

In 1625 the income from the fur trade of New Netherland amounted to 28,000 guilders, and the company began to consider the project of building a fort upon Manhattan Island. Three large ships and one fast sailing yacht were dispatched with six entire families and a number of single men, forty-five persons in all, with household goods, farming implements and

WEST INDIS HUYS



THE WEST INDIA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
Built in 1641,

As seen from the Oude Schans, Amsterdam.

The menman of the Company were held here, from 1687 to 1694

over an hundred head of cattle. In 1624 (*vide* O'Callaghan) Peter Minuit, or Minnewit of Wesel, in the kingdom of Westphalia, was appointed Director of New Netherland, and arrived here in the course of that year. The date of Minuit's advent in this quarter of the globe, as given by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, does not correspond with that of Dr. O'Callaghan. Mrs. Lamb states that Minuit "sailed from Amsterdam in December in the ship 'Sea Mew,' Captain Adrian Joris, and arrived at Manhattan on the fourth of May, 1626. His private secretary was Leonard Kool, 'whose name may now be found attached to grants of land in connection with that of the Governor.'"

The 6th of May, 1626, was a day ever to be remembered in the annals of our city. Director General Minuit had been instructed by the West India Company to close a hard and fast bargain with the Indians for their lands before proceeding to the erection of buildings thereupon. He therefore summoned the principal Indian chiefs to a conference, and before the setting of the sun succeeded in cajoling out of the copper-hued original proprietors a deed in fee simple of the entire Island of Manhattan, giving in exchange for the twenty-two thousand

acres which he and his surveyor, Kym Frederick (the engineer who afterwards staked out the fort), roughly estimated the plot to contain, a quantity of beads, buttons, and other trinkets valued at sixty guilders or about twenty-four dollars—a satisfactory day's work for the Dutch West India Company.

A block house with red cedar palisadoes, and a warehouse constructed of native stone and thatched with reeds, were shortly erected. One corner of the latter building was set apart as a village store and a depot of supplies for the colony. Hither came the Indians to sell their furs and drink the white man's strong waters, the potent and insidious effects of which they had already tested to the discomfiture of more than one of their number in the hospitable cabin of the Half-Moon.

The building of a horse mill came next in order, in the rude unfinished loft of which, furnished with a few rough benches, the first stated religious services on this island were held.

With a population composed solely of traders and their families, and the officials and servants of the West India Company, domiciled in a score or so of wooden-chimney'd shanties, roofed with bark and sods, the infant town of

New Amsterdam began its struggle for existence with, apparently, little aid or attention from its sponsors, the Dutch West India Company, except the keeping of a sharp lookout after the beaver and otter "skynnes" and other peltries exported, and the turning of the proceeds thereof forthwith into their own capacious coffers.

In 1633 the directors dispatched Wouter van Twiller,* felicitously dubbed by Irving "Walter the Doubter," a clerk in the employ of the West India Company and a relative of the Patroon Van Rensselaer, to rule over the affairs of the colony. To this public functionary, who by his lax administration of affairs excited the ire and incurred anathemas from the pulpit of Dominie Bogardus, succeeded, in 1637, that noted promulgator of protests and proclamations, William Kieft, better known among us, since Knickerbocker wrote his entertaining and instructive history, as William the Testy, who for ten years misruled the colony and brought it to the verge of ruin and disruption. The fiendish massacre of the Pavonia Indians,

*Wouter van Twiller became, by purchase from the Indians, the first white proprietor of the island of Pagganck, now known as Governor's Island.

ordered by Gov. Kieft against the advice and remonstrance of De Vries, his ablest and wisest counsellor, was one of the occurrences which disgraced his administration and brought untold after suffering upon the colony of New Netherland. Kieft's death by shipwreck on his passage home in the "Princess," was, says O'Callaghan, looked upon by all as an act of retributive justice.

General Petrus Stuyvesant, "Peter the Headstrong," the last and best governor under the Dutch Dynasty, arrived and assumed the reins of government in 1647. He held office for seventeen years until September eighth, 1664, when he surrendered the colony, and New Amsterdam with its population of one thousand six hundred souls to the English under Col. Richard Nicolls. The flag of Oranje Boven was reluctantly lowered to the cross of St. George, and the shield bearing a beaver proper, surmounted by a count's coronet, encircled by the words

"SIGILLUM NOVI BELGII"

was supplanted by the Royal Arms of Great Britain and the legend

"SIGILLUM PROVINCE NOVI EBORAC"

The English flag was hoisted over Fort

Amsterdam and the name immediately changed to Fort James. The following are the names of the commissioners who arranged the terms of capitulation:

On the part of the Dutch,
Counsellor John de Decker
Captain Nicholas Varlett
Cornelius Steenwick
Doctor Samuel Megapolensis
Old Burgomaster Oloff Stevensen van
Cortlandt
Old Schepen Jacques Cousseau

On the part of the English,
Sir Robert Carr
Colonel George Carteret
John Winthrop
Samuel Willys of Connecticut
Thomas Clarke
John Pynchon of Massachusetts

By this time (1664) the West India Company found itself in deep water with its finances. Its outlay for the province of New Netherland over and above its receipts is said to have exceeded ten tons of gold. The history of the company, writes Mrs. Martha J. Lamb

in her History of New York, might have been foretold. There were defects in its organization which rendered it unable to establish a thriving commerce or flourishing settlements, and the possessions it obtained in either South or North America were never governed properly.

The profits of the company, says another and earlier of our local historians, D. T. Valentine, began to decline after the passage, in 1628, of an act under the title of "Freedoms and Exemptions granted to all such as shall plant colonies in New Netherlands," which gave to such persons as should send over a colony of fifty souls, above fifteen years old, the title of *Patroons*, and the privilege of selecting any land (except on the Island of Manhattan) for a distance of eight miles on each side of the river, and so far inland as should be thought convenient, the company stipulating, however, that the products of these plantations should be first brought to the Mannhattans before being sent elsewhere for trade, and it also reserved to itself the sole trade with the Indians for peltries. These privileges gave an impetus to emigration, but from this era commenced the decay of the profits of the company, as with all their

vigilance they could not restrain the inhabitants from surreptitiously engaging in trade with the Indians, and drawing thence a profit which would otherwise have gone into the public treasury. A copy in full of the act referred to above will be found in O'Callaghan's "History of New Netherland," Volume I, page 112.





t' Fort nieuw Amsterdam op de Manhatans



The First View of NEW AMSTERDAM
From Joost Hartgers Beschryvinghe van Virginia etc.
AMSTERDAM 1651



distinguished townsmen the Elzevirs, or the famous typographer, Christopher Plantin, in the neighboring town of Antwerp. Throughout all time this little black letter quarto will possess a unique interest for the entire race of Knickerbockers, and be sought for with avidity by the New York antiquary and bibliophile. Without it no collection of books relating to the history of our city can lay claim to completeness, for it professes to contain the first picture of Fort New Amsterdam, on the Island of Manhattan, of which we have any knowledge.

This precious little volume furnishes an account couched in good low Dutch, of Virginia, New Netherland, New England, and the islands of Bermuda, Barbadoes, and St. Christopher. It is embellished with figures on copper, and was offered to the public as a useful work for those who had business thither, or who were about to become settlers in those new and distant colonies.

According to G. M. Asher, the most frequently quoted authority upon the subject of prints, maps and charts relating to New Amsterdam, the drawing from which Hartgers engraved his plate was probably brought over by the New Netherland deputies in 1649; but we

Beschrijvinghe,

Van

VIRGINIA,

Nieuw Nederlandt /

Nieuw Engelandt,

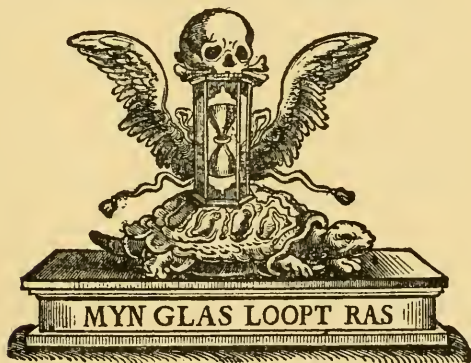
En d'Eylanden

BERMUDES,

Berbados, en S. Christoffel.

Dienstelijck boozt elck een dertwaert's handelende/ en alle boozt-planters
van nieuwe Colonien.

Met kopere Figuren verciert.



t'AMSTERDAM,

By JOOST HARTGERS, Boeck-verkooper op den Dam/ bezijden 't Stadt-huys/
op de hoek vande halver-stract/ inde Boeck-winkel/ Anno 1651.

incline to disagree with him in this conclusion for the reason that the picture exhibits no structures of any sort within the fort and it is a matter of record that a church was erected in that enclosure in 1643. Asher's explanation that the view was taken from a great distance, and that the walls of the fort hid the buildings is not entirely satisfactory, inasmuch as it is a sort of bird's-eye view with which we are presented, and we can see within the enclosure, which is destitute of buildings. The Church of St. Nicholas was no inconspicuous object. Its roof towered up above the walls of the fort, and would be visible as far as the barriers themselves. In every subsequent picture of New Amsterdam, until the destruction of the edifice, the *Chapel in the Fort* dominates the landscape. Therefore we lean to the belief that Hartgers's picture, if authentic, depicts the infant settlement at an earlier period in its history than the year 1643.

This important little print, which measures only $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, is entitled "t'Fort nieuw Amsterdam op de Manhatans," and will be found on page 21 of the "*Beschrijvinghe van Virginia. Nieuw Nederlandt, etc.*," published by Joost Hartgers at Amsterdam in 1651, inserted

in the text of the tenth chapter, which treats of the appearance of the country and describes the manners of the people living at the mouth of the "Great River of the Mountains," first discovered by Hendrick Hudson in 1609. The book also contains a Map of Virginia, Nieuw Nederlandt, Nieuw Engelandt, and part of Nova Francia, and five copper plates, well engraved for the period, which illustrate the dress, customs and habits of the aborigines of this part of North America.

1651-1656

The second view of the town of New Amsterdam according to our previously cited authority is one which bears the title of "Nieuw Amsterdam op t'Eylant Manhattans" ($12\frac{1}{5} \times 2\frac{3}{5}$) and is printed at the foot of a map ($21\frac{3}{4} \times 18\frac{1}{4}$) of "Novi Belgii Novæque Angliæ nec non partis Virginie Tabula multis in locis emendata a Nicolao Joannis Vischero." Mr. Asher fails, however, to assign an exact date to this production, but places it between the years 1650 and 1656, which latter year is the known date of Van der Donck's map. Mr. Frederick Muller of Amsterdam, a student and collector of maps, charts, etc., of New

Netherland, disagrees with Mr. Asher, and expresses the opinion that the map of Van der Donck preceded that of Nicolas J. Visscher.

The map of Nicolas J. Visscher, according to Asher, is of the greatest rarity; only two copies were known to him, one of which was in the Royal Library at the Hague. A second edition of N. J. Visscher's map, with the view, which is conjectured to be the old plate retouched, with a number of additions, was issued by N. Visscher in his "Atlas Minor"* (four volumes folio) published at Amsterdam circa, 1690.

The Dutch navigators of the seventeenth century were well provided with elaborate maps and charts of every known quarter of the earth, many of them tinted with all the colors of the rainbow, and occasionally rendered still more sumptuous in appearance by having the colors heightened with gold. Among these remarkable examples of the art of map making may be mentioned the "Atlas Minor, (Collectione Allardine)" in two volumes folio published at Amsterdam by Abraham Allard, no date. The "Zee Atlas" of Peter Goos, Amsterdam, 1669 † and the voluminous atlases of the Blaeu

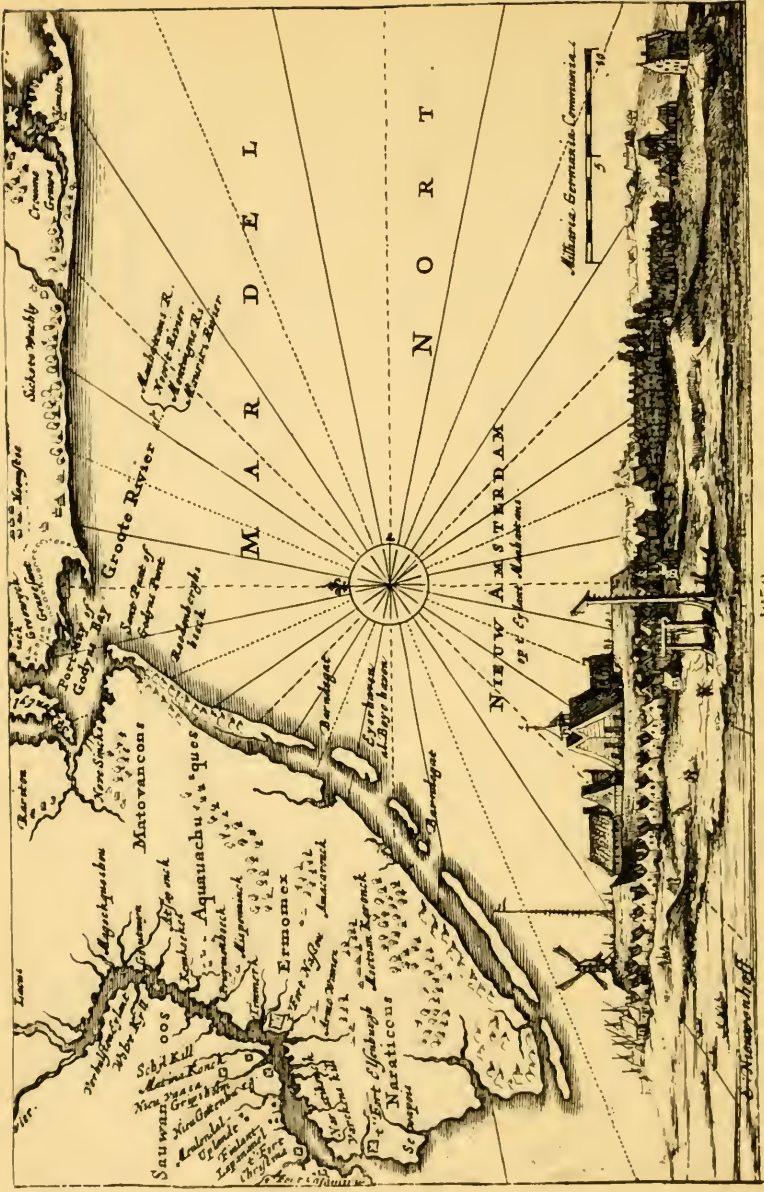
* The New York Historical Society.

† The Andrews Collection.

family * published at Amsterdam 1640-70, under the various titles of "Grooten Atlas oft Werelt," "Geographia Blauiana," and the "Nieuwe Atlas," extending to as many as nine huge folio volumes. Somewhat to our surprise copies of these seventeenth century Dutch maps are to be found in as fine and fresh condition as when they were issued. Their unwieldy proportions appear to have been their safeguard and salvation.

In this map of N. Visscher the menagerie of wild beasts and birds, which in Van der Donck's map are confined to one corner of the plate, are dispersed over the entire province. The village of the Minisink savages, a prominent feature in all these early charts, embellishes the left-hand side of the map. This Indian name is said by Charles E. Stickney in his history of the Minisink region to signify a people living in a low tract of land from which the water had been drained—an allusion to the legendary belief that the valley along the Delaware River had once formed the bottom of a vast lake, from which the waters finally escaped by breaking through the mountains at a place now known as the Delaware Water Gap.

* The Lenox Library



1656

From the Map in Adriaen vander Donck's Beschryvinge van Nieuw-Nederland.

1656

“ NIEUW AMSTERDAM OP T’ EYLAND
MANHATTANS ”

7¼x1½

This engraving, which is the earliest copy, if it be a copy, of N. J. Visscher’s view, is found in the “ Beschryvinge van Nieuwv-Nederlant, etc.,” by Adriaen vander Donck,* published by Evert Nieuwenhof. Amsterdam, 1656.

The seven pages of prefatory matter which this little quarto contains—The License, Dedication, Address to the Reader, etc.—conclude with three verses of low Dutch poetry, which have been thus translated :

“ ON THE PATRONS AND THE HISTORY OF
NEW-NETHERLANDS ”

“ *Still Amstel’s faithful Burgher-Lords do live,
Who East and West extend their faithful care ;
To lands and men good laws they wisely give,
That like the beasts ran wild in open air.*

* Adriaen Van der Donck was “ a free citizen of Breda,” and a graduate of the University of Leyden. In 1641 he was appointed Sheriff of Rensselaerswyck. In 1647 he removed to the Mannattans, where he died in the year 1655, leaving to his wife the colony of Colen-Donck or Yonkers, which derives its name from Jonkheer “ or gentleman, a Dutch title of courtesy.” (Abridged from O’Callaghan’s biographical notice of Van der Donck.)

*With aged care Holland's gardens still they save—
And in New Netherlands their men will ne'er be
slaves.*

*Why mourn about Brazil, full of base Portuguese?
When Vander Donck shows so far much better fare,
Where wheat fills golden ears, and grapes abound in
trees ;
Where fruit and kine are good with little care ;
Men may mourn a loss, when vain would be their voice,
But when their loss brings gain, they also may rejoice.*

*Then, reader, if you will, go freely there to live,
We name it Netherland, though it excels it far ;
If you dislike the voyage, pray due attention give,
To Vander Donck, his book, which as a leading star,
Directs toward the land where many people are,
Where lowland love and laws all may freely share."*
Evert Nieuwenbof.

The * *first* edition of Van der Donck (1655) has at page 9 a copy of the Hartgers plate. This edition contains *no* map. The second edition (1656) has a map of Nova Belgica at page 1, 12x7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size, with the view of Nieuw Amsterdam opt'Eylant Manhattans in the lower right-hand corner. In his conclusion, from which we differ, that Visscher's Map is the

* The Lenox Library.

B E S C H R Y V I N G E
Van
NIEUVV-NEDERLANT,

(Gelijck het tegentwoordigh in Staat is)

Begrijpende de Nature, Aert, gelegentheyten vruchtbaerheyt van het selve Landt; misgaders de proffijtelijske ende gewenste toevallen, die aldaer tot onderhoudt der Menschen, (soo uyt haer selven als van buyten ingebracht) gevonden worden. Als mede de maniere en ongemeyne Eygenschapen vande Wilden ofte Naturellen vanden Lande. Ende een bysonder verhael vanden wonderlijcken Aert ende het Weesen der BEVERS.

Daer noch by-gevoeght is

Een Discours over de gelegentheyten van Nieuw-Nederlandt,
tusschen een Nederlands Patriot, ende een Nieuw-Nederlander.

Beschreven door

A D R I A E N vander DONCK,

Beyder Rechten Doctoor, die tegenwoordigh
noch in Nieuw-Nederlandt is.

En hier achter by gevoeght

**Het voordeligh Reglement vande Ed: Hoog. Achtbare
Heeren de Heeren Burgermeesteren deser Stede/
betreffende de saken van Nieuw-Nederlandt.**

Den tweeden Druck.

Met een pertinent Kaertje van 't zelve Landt verciert,
en van veel druck-fouten gefuyvert.



t A E M S T E L D A M,

**By Evert Nieuwenhof, Boeck-verkooper / woonende op
't Austrandt / in 't Schrijff-boeck / ANNO 1656.**

Met Privilegie voor 15 Jaren.

earlier one, Asher regards Van der Donck's engraving as simply a reduced copy of Visscher's.

In this picture the windmill and flag-staff at the lower extremity of the island, the church in the fort, and the gallows and swinging gibbet on the "Waal" or water side, constitute the bulk of the picture. There were, in fact, no other prominent features in the landscape except the isolated town tavern, in the eastern outskirts of the straggling settlement. The town at this date contained one hundred and twenty houses, and the population numbered scarcely one thousand souls, including the garrison. A century later the houses had increased to about two thousand, and the population to between thirteen and fifteen thousand.

Of this second view of New Amsterdam there are five early engravings on copper (either copies or "restrikes") known to the writer—viz. : first, that of Van der Donck, in the second edition of his work ; second, that of Hugo Allard on his first map ; third, on map of N. Visscher ; fourth, on map of Justo Danckers ; fifth, on map of Johan Baptista Homan. The titles vary on both maps and views, and there are topographical changes in the maps, but the picture of New Amsterdam remains identically the same throughout.

1664

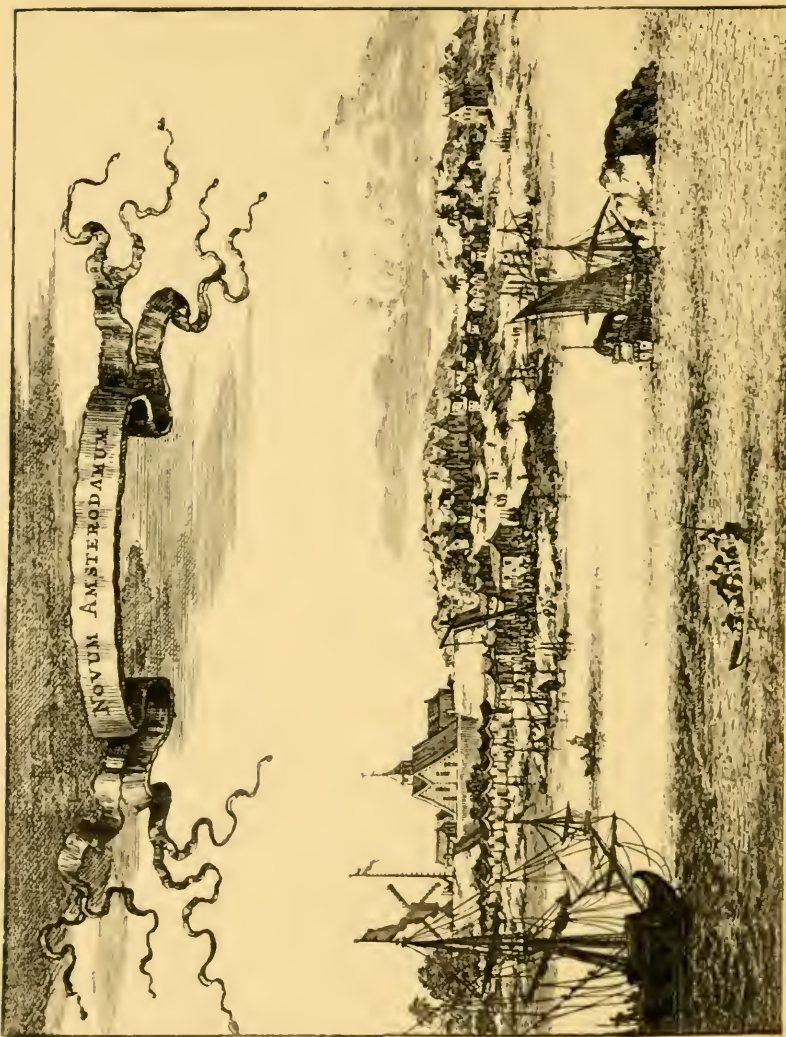
"THE DUKE'S PLAN"

So named by Dr. George H. Moore, who claimed to have discovered the original manuscript in the British Museum. This plan does not come legitimately within a list of Views of New York, although it is of an unusually pictorial character for a map. It is, however, of too much interest in connection with our subject to be passed by unnoticed.

The Duke's Plan is 27x21 inches in size, and brilliantly colored, if, as we presume to be the case, the lithograph made by George Hayward, in 1859, for D. T. Valentine's "Manual" is a facsimile of the copy of the original made for Dr. Moore. The plan is dated 1664 and bears the following title :

"A Description of the Towne of Mannados, or New Amsterdam as it was in September, 1664, lying in latitude 40 de and 40 min."

The facsimile made for Dr. Moore is certified by the officials of the British Museum to be an exact copy of the original in every particular. In the much reduced copy of this plan which forms our frontispiece the colors of the lithograph have been faithfully followed.



1671

From the Beschryving van AMERIKA door Arnoldus Montanus

1671

“NOVUM AMSTERODAMUM”

6 $\frac{3}{8}$ x5

This engraving will be found inserted in the text on folio 124 of the

“Beschryving van Amerika
door

Arnoldus Montanus

t' Amsterdam by Jacob Meurs, 1671

This picture might be taken for a copy of the drawing said to have been made in 1650 by Laurens Hermansz Block on board the ship “Lydia,” which was supposed to have hung in the home office of the Dutch West India Company and is now in possession of the New York Historical Society, the gift of C. E. Detmold, Esq. A shadow of doubt, however, has been thrown upon the genuineness of this production.

It has been suggested that the original of the engraving in Montanus may be the drawing made by Augustine Herremans, ensign of the Burgher's camp, a draftsman of some ability, and one of the NINE men. Of this sketch of the embryo city the following account is given in the collection of documents relating to the

Colonial History of New York, published at Albany in 1883 (page 486, Volume XIV):

“Honorable, Wise, Prudent and Very Worshipful Gentlemen

“After closing our letter the Burgomasters have shown us the plan of the City, which we did not think would be ready before the sailing of this Ship. In case you should be inclined to have it engraved and publish it, we thought it advisable to send you also a small sketch of the City drawn in perspective by Sieur Augustin Heermans, three or four years ago, or perhaps you will hang it up in some place or the other there. For the present we have no other wish than that the place may gradually increase.

“October sixth, 1660.”

This drawing by Augustine Herremans is also claimed by some to be the original of the view upon Van der Donck's map, which would reduce the number of views of New Amsterdam executed between the years 1651 and 1673 to two, and the fact that the windmill, flag-staff, church, gallows-tree and swinging gibbet are still as prominent features of the landscape in the Montanus picture as they are



W. H. Stone del.

J. Hanney sculp.

WILLIAM KIEFT INTRODUCING A NEW
 MODE OF PUNISHMENT FOR BEGGARS &c

ROBERTSON & BROS. A. G. 7

FOR THE SALE OF THE NEW PAPER ALLENMELL STREET SPARKS

in the views of Visscher and Van der Donck lends an air of plausibility to this supposition.

Diedrich Knickerbocker in his History of New York devotes a page of that famous and veracious chronicle to a description of the two instruments of punishment which are so conspicuously displayed in these early pictures of our city :

“ About this time (he writes) may we date the first introduction of capital punishment ; a goodly gallows being erected on the water side about where Whitehall stairs are at present, a little to the east of the Battery. Hard by also was erected another gibbet of a very strange, uncouth and unmatchable description, but on which the ingenious William Kieft valued himself not a little, being a punishment entirely of his own invention.

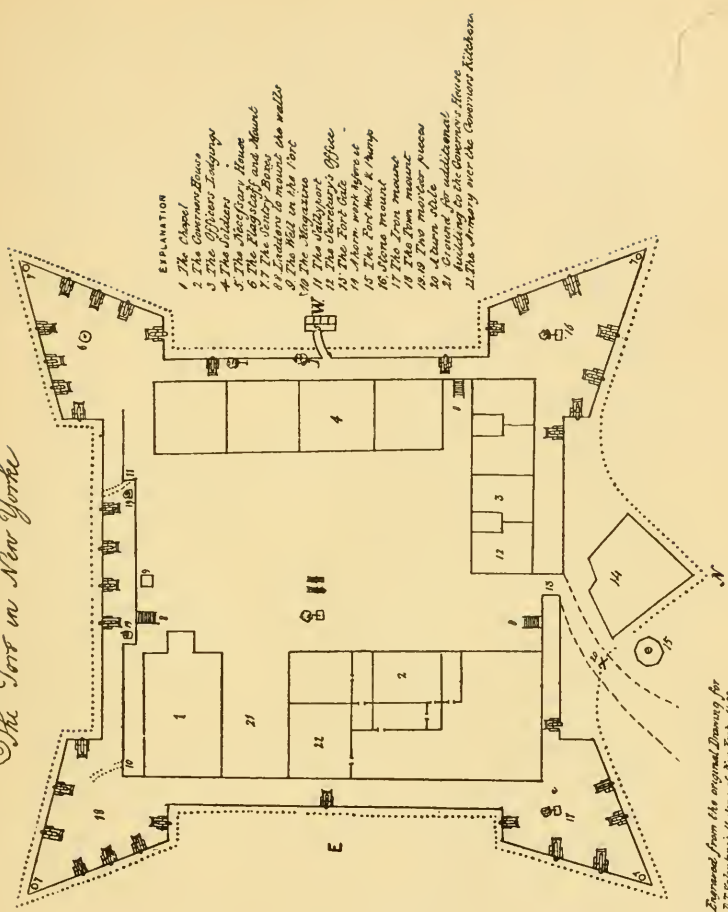
“ It was for loftiness of altitude not a whit inferior to that of Haman, so renowned in Bible history ; but the marvel of the contrivance was that the culprit, instead of being suspended by the neck, according to venerable custom, was hoisted by the waistband, and was kept for an hour together dangling and sprawling between heaven and earth, to the infinite entertainment and, doubtless, great edification of the multitude

of respectable citizens who usually attend upon exhibitions of the kind."

It was a charming landscape that saluted the eyes of Mynheer Block from the deck of the ship "Lydia," if in truth he had the good fortune to be there, as has been stoutly asserted, in the year 1650. The church of Saint Nicholas lifted its long sloping double roof of blue tinted "*wooden slate*" above the gray stone walls of the fort, from the foot of which the greensward shaded with trees sloped away to the water's edge on the North River side, while on the East River shore a group of red-tiled, one-and-a-half-storied houses nestled in fancied security under the guns of that pretentious defensive work. To balance the picture and furnish a foreground, a couple of high-pooped, long-beaked Dutch trading vessels rode quietly at anchor in the harbor and swung lazily to the tide. Surely the Island of Manhattan has never composed itself so well for pictorial purposes, or offered so satisfactory a prospect to the eye of the artist as when it was in this "its first cradle sleep on sea weed laid."

The following particulars in relation to the fort—the principal land-mark of our city for one hundred and fifty years—are supplied by

The Town in New York



EXPLANATION

- 1 The Chapel
- 2 The Governor's Entrance
- 3 The Officers' Lodgings
- 4 The Soldiers
- 5 The Secretary's House
- 6 The Baggage and Ammunition
- 7 The Storehouse
- 8 The Hall on the West
- 9 The Magazine
- 10 The Workshop
- 11 The Storehouse
- 12 The Storehouse
- 13 The Fort Gate
- 14 The Fort Hall & Pump
- 15 The Fort Hall
- 16 Water reservoir
- 17 The Fort House
- 18 The Fort House
- 19 The Fort House
- 20 A large vault
- 21 Entrance for additional House
- 22 The Kitchen near the Governor's Kitchen

Reproduced from the original Plans for
J. T. Robinson's History of New York 1815

“Goodrich’s Picture of New York,” a useful, but not entirely reliable, little guide-book of the city published in 1825–1828 :

“It would appear, from the discovery of a great number of red cedar pallisadoes under the foundation of the old fort in 1791, that the first fort was only stockadoes, perhaps with Block Houses. The time when it was built of stone cannot be ascertained by any old Dutch account, but it was probably in a few years after 1623. It was a good stone fort when the English took it in 1664. It had forty-two guns, mostly brass, twelve and eighteen pounders, very neatly cast. Part of these were lent on the expedition against Louisburgh in 1758, and were never returned, and it is not known what became of them. The houses, chapel and barracks [within the fort] were repaired in 1693 and 1726. The buildings while standing were always the residence of the governor and the fort was most of the time garrisoned by a company of independent regular soldiers; in their absence the militia did duty. The fort cost 4,172 guilders.”

In the inscription on the Plan of New York City made by John Montresor in 1775, a copy of which will be found in the Appendix, we are furnished with an accurate account of the fort pre-

pared by a competent military engineer. Montresor virtually condemned the structure, considered it more of a menace than a means of defence to the city, and regarded its construction as nothing more nor less than a huge and corrupt corporation job, "intended more for Profit and Form than Defence."

1671

"NOVUM AMSTERODAMUM"

6 $\frac{3}{8}$ x5

This print will be found at folio 171 of Ogilby's "America," published in London, 1671. The engraving is a "restrike," as the whole book is a plagiarism (probably authorized) of the work of Montanus just described. It was issued in the same year, but the license to print was granted to Montanus on July 28th, 1670. Owing to the fact that this engraving was thus made to serve a double purpose, it is the most commonly met with of all the early views of New Amsterdam, especially the print from Ogilby's clumsy folio volume—the more undesirable of the two, as it is simply an impression from the plate used by Montanus after it had become considerably the worse for wear.

1673-1690

THE VIEW ON HUGO ALLARD'S SECOND MAP

In his "Bibliographical and Historical Essay on Dutch Books and Pamphlets relating to New Netherland," Mr. Asher reproduces this view at the head of his list of names, copied, as he informs us, from the *second* map of Hugo Allard. He states that it is most probably the work of the celebrated artist, Romeyn de Hooghe,* and represents the recapture of New Amsterdam by the Dutch in the year 1673, from which time until its restoration to the English in the fall of 1674, the town was called New Orange in honor of the reigning Prince of Orange. In this engraving the flag-staff and the church in the fort remain, but the windmill at the southern extremity of the fort and the gallows on the East River shore are conspicuous by their absence.

According to Asher this Hugo Allard view is found upon five other maps—namely

* Romeyn de Hooghe, a noted and prolific Dutch engraver, was born at the Hague about the year 1638 and died in Holland about 1718. He engraved the illustrations in an edition of La Fontaine's "Contes et Nouvelles" published at Amsterdam in 1685; also the plates in "L'Heptameron de Marguerite de Valois," and in the "Contes de Bocace," Amsterdam 1698 and 1697. All well known works among bibliophiles.

the first and second maps of Carolus Allard, the map of Joachim Ottens, of Renier and Josua Ottens, and (a poorly engraved copy) on the map of Tob. Conr. Lotter. To this list we add the view upon the map published by Matthew Seutter, not mentioned by Asher.

This panoramic view of New York ($14\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$) ornaments the foot of a map $22 \times 19\frac{1}{4}$ inches, which bears the following title: "Novi Belgii in America Septentrionali siti delineatio, cura et sumtibus Matthæi Seutteri Sac Cæs Maj Geographi August Vind, s. l. s. a."

Although Asher does not appear to have met with this map of Seutter, in the writer's experience it is not of exceptional rarity. The stockaded Indian villages are prominently displayed upon this map, and it is dotted profusely with figures of strange and uncouth birds, beasts and nondescripts which were palmed off by those early travelers upon their credulous kinsfolk at home as wonders of creation indigenous to this newly discovered land.

All the prominent buildings and places on this long, narrow view are lettered, and a key in Latin supplies an index to the various localities displayed. It begins with "Fort Orange" and ends with the "East River," "which

runs between the island of Manhattan and Long Island." The warlike appearance of the picture is supposed to be supplied by the company of soldiers which marches along the river front, the cannon mounted upon the East River docks, and by the puff of smoke which issues from the mouth of the solitary gun, visible upon the parapet of the fort.

The following account of the recapture of New York is furnished by Sir N. C. Lambrechtsen in his "History of the New Netherlands":

"Captain Cornelius Evertsen, son of the vice-admiral of the same name who fell in battle, being in the latter part of the year 1672 despatched by the states and admiralty of Zealand with a small fleet to the West Indies, steered towards the English Colony in Virginia, where he took and burned a number of vessels. Meeting at Martinique a small squadron of four men of war, sent to sea by the admiralty of Amsterdam under the command of Commodore Jacob Binkes, he united with it taking a large number of English and French vessels.

"And now Evertsen and Binkes steered for New Netherlands. The City of New York was provided with forty pieces of cannon, but the



CORNELIS EVERTSEN,
Vice-Admiraal van Zeeland enz.

A. Schuman del. naar een Schildery by de Vice-generaal Evertsen

J. Neubronken fecit.

Is. TIRION Excud.

Governor was absent, so that confusion took place, and the conquest was made without great opposition.

“ Every seaport was taken and ere long the whole colony, to which by the conqueror, the ancient name of New Netherlands was restored. This happened on the 9th of August, of the year 1673.”

This second Hugo Allard view is also, we are confident, the original of the view engraved by P. Mortier; of the two views in Carolus Allard's collection; of the small engraving on map of P. Schenck; and of the print entitled “ New Amsterdam, a small City on Manhattan Island, New Holland,” so that we have at least eleven reproductions of this engraving of the city issued prior to the middle of the eighteenth century. They differ only in the number and location of the ships and in the treatment of the foreground.

Whether the date of 1673 assigned to the view on Hugo Allard's second map be true or fictitious, this picture of New Amsterdam is apparently the last engraving from an original drawing produced by the Dutch. Naturally, after the final loss of the city in 1674 the interest of the Hollander in it would abate somewhat, and

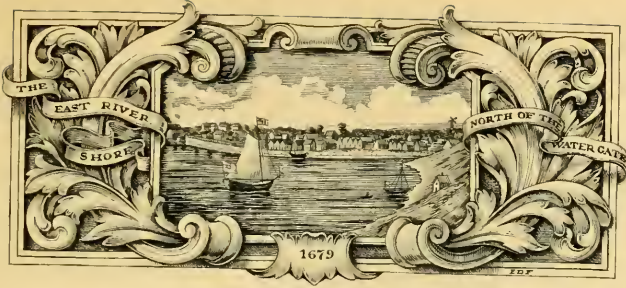


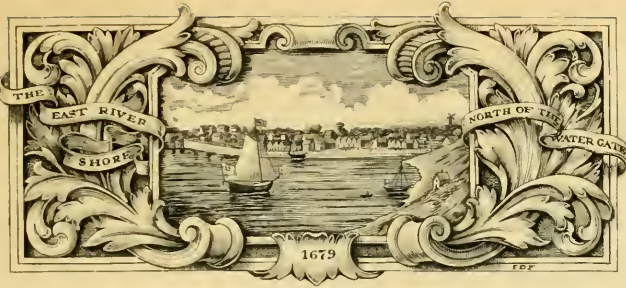


P. Morier, van Dessel

N. AMSTERDAM, ou N. IORK.
in Ameriq.

CHAPTER III





CHAPTER III

ENGRAVINGS EXECUTED FROM THE YEAR
1700 TO THE YEAR 1793

—
1700?

“NIEU AMSTERDAM ”

10 1/4 x 8



IN the left of the inscription “Pet. Schenck,” on the right “Amstel. C. P. No. 92.” Size (as given by Asher), 8 inches high by 10 broad. Asher, from whose list of views of New Amsterdam the above inscription is copied, states that this is the only *separate* view of New Amsterdam that he had ever seen. He calls it a copy of Allard’s engraving, and informs us that: “Like all other engravings of Schenck, this one was executed between the years 1690 and 1700, and most likely was

published in some of the various collections of views of different cities published by him."

This print bears the following inscription :

<p><i>Nieu Amsterdam, een stede- ken in Noord Amerikaes / Nieu Hollant, op het Eiland Manbat- tan namaels Nieu-York ge- naemt, toen het geraekte in't gebiet der Engelschen.</i></p>	<p><i>Amstelodamum recens postea Anglis illud possidentibus / dic- tum Eboracum novum Hol- landiae novæ, id est Americæ, Mexicanæ sive Septentrionalis oppidulum.</i></p>
--	---

1705

“NIEU AMSTERDAM”

2x1 $\frac{1}{4}$

This miniature view is a poorly engraved and very much reduced copy of the Allard print. It occupies the upper left-hand corner of a small map, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$, entitled “Batavorum Coloniae OCCIDENT INDIS Septentrionalis AMERICÆ implantatæ,” which forms a section of a large map of Holland, published by P. Schenck in 1705. (Io. Baptista Sculp.)

1717

“A SOUTH PROSPECT OF YE FLOURISHING CITY
OF NEW YORK IN THE PROVINCE OF
NEW YORK IN NORTH AMERICA”

6 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches x 20 inches

Wm. Burgis, New York, 1717

This plate is dedicated to “His Excellency

Robert Hunter, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey and Territories depending thereon in America and Vice General of the same, by his Most Humble and Obedient Servant, Wm. Burgis, 1717.”

This engraving was reissued in 1746, with the following inscription: “To His Excellency George Clinton, Esq., Capt. General and Governor in Chief of y^e Province of New York and Territories thereon depending in America, Vice Admiral of the same and Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty’s Fleet. London, Printed and sold by Tho. Bakewell Map and Print Seller against Birchin Lane in Cornhill, where Merchants and others may be supplied with all sorts of Maps, Prints & Pictures at the lowest prices. Published March 25th, 1746.”

At the foot of the engraving is the following account of the discovery of the colony and its history down to 1717:

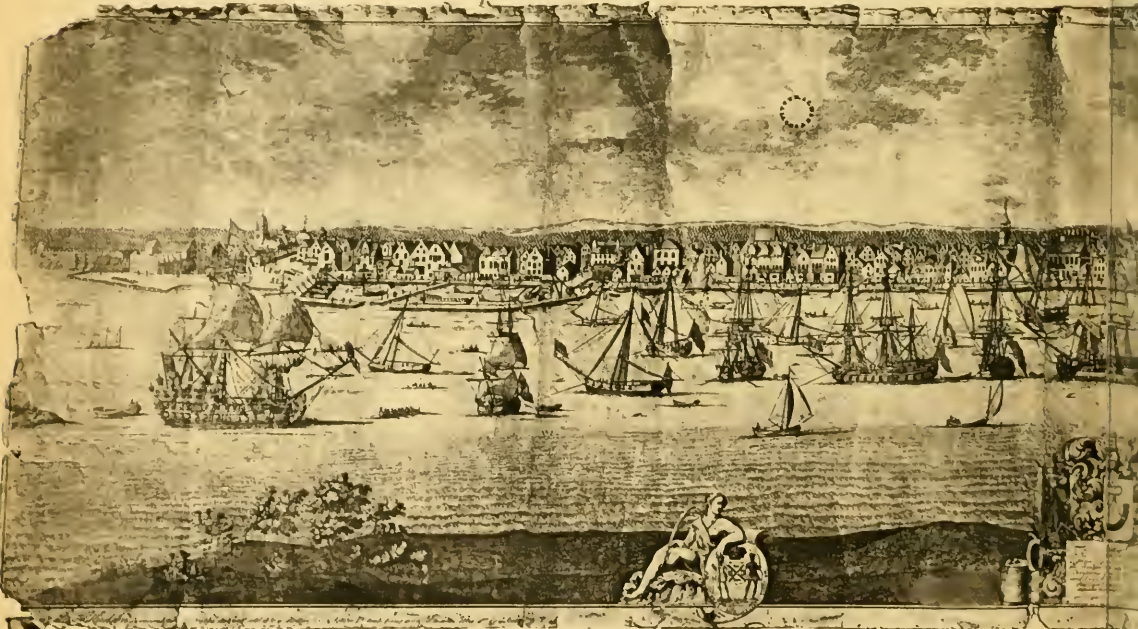
“CAPTAIN HENRY HUDSON discovered this Countrey An^o 1609 and sold it to y^e Hollanders & Letters Patents being granted to some Merch^{ts} by y^e States a Colony was settled An^o 1614, called New Netherland. But S^r Samuel

Argal, Governour of Virginia gave them disturbance ere they were warm in their Quarters, however upon application to King James, he permitted them to build some Cottages, for the Entertainment of Shipping that came for Water, under which umbrage they build Towns, and fortifie them, and upon expectation of a Governour from Amsterdam, they refuse to pay the accostomed Tribute & declare themselves and the Mercht^s of Amsterdam sole Proprietors, which being complained of by King Charles Ist by his Ambassador to the States at The Hague they by Publick Instrument declare it was only a private undertaking of some Merchants of Amsterdam. Then Commissions being granted by King Charles for settling Colonys to the Southward, & to the Northward of them, they declare themselves willing to depart and leave all they had upon condition of the payment of £2500, but the troubles in England soon after breaking out they recee'd from their first proposals, and begin to strengthen themselves, by all possible means. Thus affairs stood till after y^e Restauration of King Charles ye 2^d who being informed of his Right, resolved to seize on it, and accordingly it was recovered by S^r, Robert Car, those of the Inhabitants y^t



To Walter Garrison

Plan of the City of New York



The South Prospect of the Province of New York in 1700



The City of New York
envisagée d'un point de vue

Long Island

View from 1766 and 1767

Thomas Hetcher. No. 1



*City of New York
 1711*

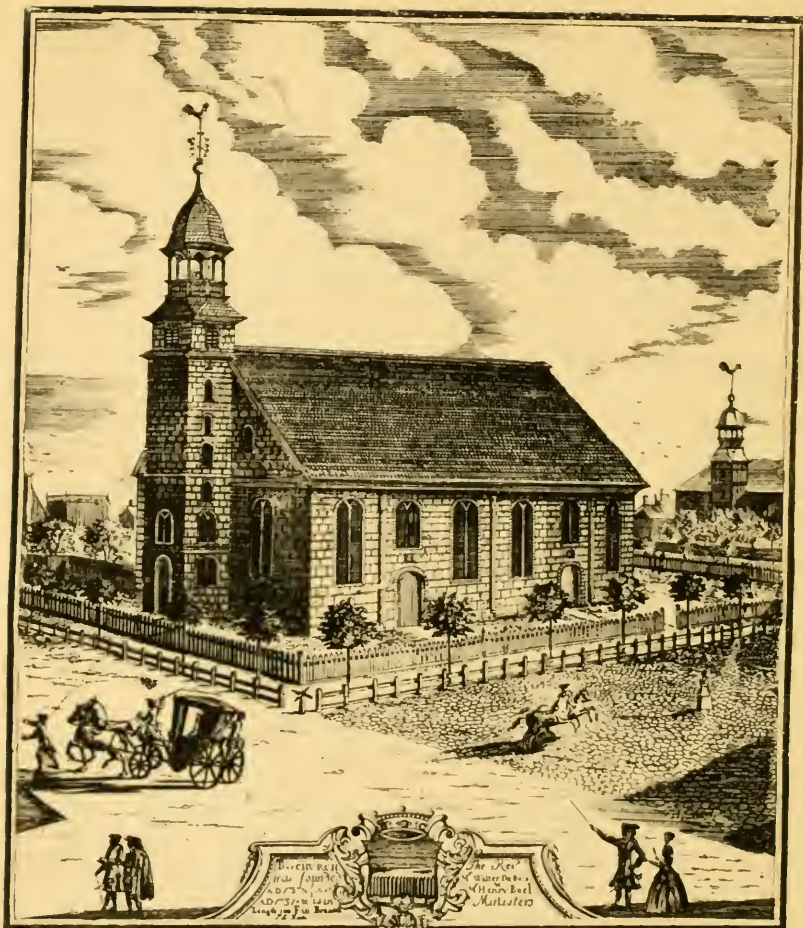
*Bustling City of New York,
 America by Wm Burges. 1711*

remained taking Oath of fidelity to the King of England, the other have Liberty to remove with all their Effects. Now begins New Netherland to lose it's name, for His Majesty having conferr'd by Patent upon his Royal Highness all acquisitions made upon Foreigners. His Royal Highness apointed Collonel Nicholls Governour who chang'd the Names of some of the Principal places and concluded a League between y^e Inhabitants & the Indians & in y^e year 1676, upon conclusion of y^e War with the Dutch they had Surinam made over to them by the Treaty, as an equivalent for new York. The Province of new York is divided into 10 Counties, y^e City one, then Albany, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Chester and Richmond. Y^e City of New York is builded on a point of land & is well Scituate, having a Fortification on y^e West & is in ye Lat 41° 40^{No} Long. 74° 30^{Wt} in a good Air. The Province abounds with all Necessarys of Life and hath a Governour, Council & General Assembly, the City hath a Mayor, Alderman & Sheriff & is under the Regulation of the English Laws, and Customs. The Trade of this City in a few Yeares is become almost Universal, her Merchants having Extended their Com-

merce to most parts of y^e known World. The Harbour is capable of Ships of ye greatest burthens & very secure lying 12 miles from y^e Sea having great convenience of Buildings of Ships & vast Quantities of fine Timber in the adjacent Woods."

This is believed to be the first view of New York engraved in America and it is undoubtedly an entirely original production. The importance of this engraving in the pictorial annals of our city cannot well be over-estimated. It is beyond question an accurate representation of the place it claims to depict and in the key at the foot of the print, given herewith, is embraced the name of every building of note of which the city at that time could boast:

- | | | | |
|---|--|----|----------------------------------|
| 1 | The Fort | 7 | Part of Long Island |
| 2 | The Chappel in the Fort | 8 | The Lower Market |
| 3 | The Secretarie's Office | 9 | The Crane |
| 4 | The Great Dock with a bridge over it | 10 | The Great Flesh Market |
| 5 | The Ruins of Whitehall, built by Governour Duncan [Dongan] | 11 | The City Arms supported by Peace |
| 6 | Part of Nutten Island | 12 | The Dutch Church |
| | | 13 | The English Church |
| | | 14 | The City Hall |
| | | 15 | The Exchange |
| | | 16 | The French Church |
| | | 17 | Upper Market |



To the Honourable
RIP VAN DAM, F. sq^r
PRESIDENT of His Majesty's Council for the PROVINCE of NEW YORK
This View of the New Dutch Church is most humbly
Dedicated by your Worship's most Obedient Serv^t C^t^m BULLIS

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----|---------------------|
| 18 | The Station Ship | 23 | a Pen for Oxen and |
| 19 | From A to A Warf | | Cattel designed for |
| 20 | The Arms of the | | the Markett |
| | Province supported | 24 | Collonell Morris's |
| | by Plenty | | "Fancy" turning |
| 21 | Warfs for Building | | to Windward with |
| | Ships | | a Sloop of common |
| 22 | Ferry House on Long | | mould |
| | Island Side | | |

Copies of both the original engraving by Burgis (the only one known to the writer) and of the plate as reissued by Bakewell are in the collections of the New York Historical Society, and a copy of the Bakewell print, in poor condition, is also owned by the New York Society Library.

1732

THE "NEW DUTCH CHURCH"

13 $\frac{3}{4}$ x9 $\frac{3}{4}$

Engraved by William Burgis

Inscription—"This Church was founded A.D. 1728 and finished A.D. 1731, and is in length 100 feet, in Breadth 78 feet, The Rev^d Mr. Walter Du Bois and Mr. Henry Buel Ministers."

Dedication—"To the Hon^{ble} Rip Van Dam Esq^r President of His Majesty's Council for the Province of New York this View of the New

Dutch Church is most humbly dedicated by your Honour's most Obedient Srv^t Wm. Burgis."

In addition to this and the preceding plate Wm. Burgis engraved a view of Harvard College in 1726. A view of Castle William in the Harbour of Boston executed about the same period is also attributed to him. These prints are, so far as known, the earliest examples extant of copperplate engraving in this country.

1733

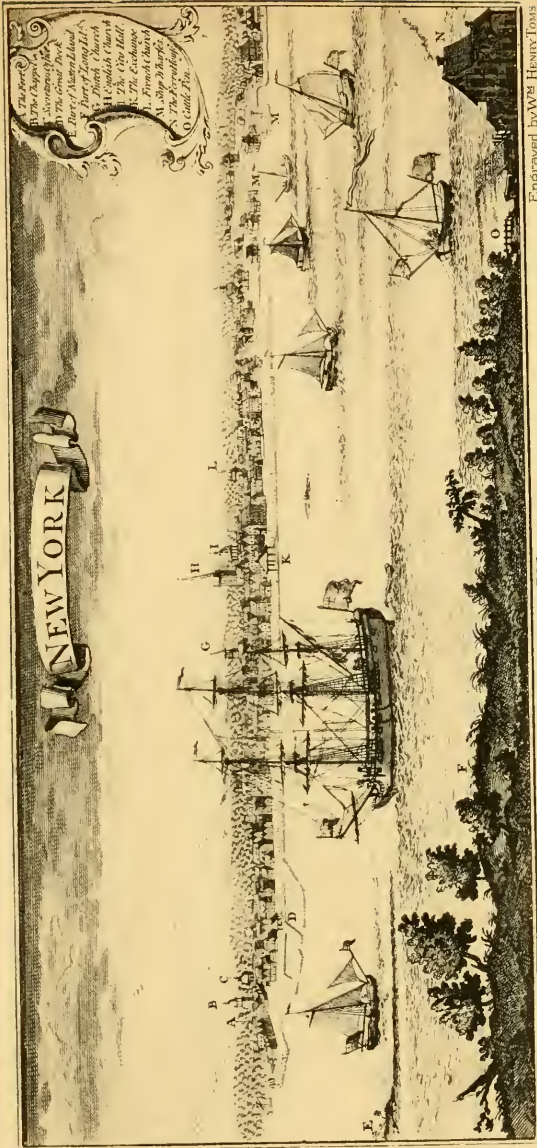
"NEW YORK"

10½ x 4⅞

This view is found in a large collection of maps of the British Empire in America with the French and Spanish settlements adjacent thereto, by Henry Popple. Engraved by Wm. Henry Toms, London, 1733. It is probably copied after the Burgis print. The resemblance is indeed so close as to admit of little doubt upon this point.

In addition to this view of New York these maps contain pictures of the Falls of Niagara and the cities of Mexico and Quebec.

The view of New York appears to have been published separately from, as well as upon the map.



Engraved by Wm. Henry Jones

1733

From a collection of Maps of the British Empire etc.- by Henry Popple.

1761

“THE SOUTH PROSPECT OF THE CITY OF NEW
YORK IN AMERICA”

20 $\frac{1}{4}$ x6

This is a large folding plate engraved for the London Magazine, 1761. Views of Philadelphia and Charleston, similar in size and character, were also published in the same periodical.

This engraving (although not an exact copy) appears to be based upon the Burgis print. The key to the plate is identical with that upon the Burgis print, even to the pointing out of Colonel Morris's yacht “Fancy” turning to windward. The accompanying description of the city in the pages of the magazine is taken from Smith's History of New York, being an abstract from the full account of the city by that author as given in our appendix.

1766-7

“A SOUTH WEST VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW
YORK TAKEN FROM GOUVENOUR'S
ISLAND AT*”

“Tho^s Kitchin sculp^t, Eng^r to his Late Royal Highness the Duke of York.”

* The Star refers to one upon the plan to which the view is appended which marks the exact spot from which the picture was taken.

“ London, Published according to Act of Parliament January 12, 1776 by Jeffreys & Faden Cor. of St. Martin’s Lane Charing Cross.”

This view, (see page 60) $34 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ornaments the bottom of a plan of the City of New York in North America which measures $46\frac{1}{2} \times 34$ inches surveyed in the years 1766–7 by B. Ratzer, Lieutenant in His Majesty’s 60th or Royal American Regiment. It is dedicated to “ His Excellency Sir Henry Moore Bart Cap’ General and Gov’ in Chief in and over His Majesty’s Provinces in New York.”

This is a fine line-and-stipple engraving and forms an interesting and beautiful picture of the city, taken from an unusual point of view.

1768

“ A SOUTH WEST VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK IN NORTH AMERICA.”

$19\frac{5}{8} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$

“Vue de Sud Ouest de la Ville de New York, dans l’Amérique Septentrionale.” Drawn on the spot by Capt. Thomas Howdell, of the royal artillery. Engraved by P. Canot. London, printed for John Bowles at No. 13 in Cornhill, Robert Sayer at No. 53 in Fleet Street, Thos. Jefferys the corner of St. Martin’s Lane



v. The South West View of the City of New York in A.D. 1770. As it then appeared. Engraved by T. Cooper.
View of the City of New York from the South West. As it then appeared. Engraved by T. Cooper.
View of the City of New York from the South West. As it then appeared. Engraved by T. Cooper.



Le Grand Canal de la Ville de New York } *Plan de la Ville de la Ville de New York* } *Plan de la Ville de la Ville de New York* } *Plan de la Ville de la Ville de New York* } *Plan de la Ville de la Ville de New York* }

Drawn on the Spot by Cap. Thomas Hamilton at the Hotel de la Ville, & Engraved by P. Cox.

Published by J. B. R. & Co. at the Sign of the Anchor, in the Strand, London.

in the Strand, Carrington Bowles at No. 69 in St. Paul's Church Yard, and Henry Parker at No. 82 in Cornhill.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 The Harbor | 4 Long Island |
| 2 Nutting Island | 5 Rutgers College |
| 3 Staten Island | 6 South River |
| 7 Brew House | |

1768

“A SOUTH EAST VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, IN NORTH AMERICA.”

19 $\frac{3}{4}$ X12 $\frac{1}{2}$

“Vue de Sud Est de la Ville de New York, dans l'Amérique Septentrionale.” Drawn on the spot by Capt. Thomas Howdell, of the royal artillery. Engraved by P. Canot. London, printed for John Bowles at No. 13 in Cornhill, Robert Sayer at No. 53 in Fleet Street, Thos. Jeffreys the corner of St. Martin's Lane in the Strand, Carrington Bowles at No. 69 in St. Paul's Church Yard, and Henry Parker at No. 82 in Cornhill.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 New Colledge | 4 French Church |
| 2 Old English Church | 5 North River |
| 3 City Hall | 6 Staten Island |
| 7 The Prison | |

At lower right corner, close to the engraving, is b.4.

NEW AMSTERDAM

1772

“ KALM’S (PETER) REIZE ”

$8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$ UPRIGHT

The Utrecht edition of Peter Kalm’s account of his visit to this country contains a frontispiece engraved on copper in which are four small circular views (one in each corner of the plate) of New York, Philadelphia, Montreal and Quebec. They are not of sufficient importance to be mentioned here except for the fact that they are connected with the writings of this noted Swedish traveler, whose book has been an authority with our local historians for generations past.

1776

“ A VIEW OF NEW YORK, GOVERNOR’S ISLAND,
THE RIVER, ETC., FROM LONG ISLAND ”

$6\frac{7}{8} \times 4$

“ Published as the Act directs by A. Hamilton
Jun’ near St. John’s Gate, November 1, 1776.”

1776 ?

“ A SOUTH VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
IN NORTH AMERICA ”

$7 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$

This picture is taken from the same point of view as the above, and resembles it closely, ex-



© Prins Jansz, en. 1842.

UTRECHT by J v Schoonhoven & Comp. en G v de Brink Jz

cept that the body of troops which is seen parading in the hollow ground below the Rutgers Mansion, in the engraving published by Hamilton, is not here introduced. Both these prints are very similar to the large southwest view by Howdell.*

1777

“THE ATLANTIC NEPTUNE”

By Barres (Joseph F. W. Des)

Published according to act of Parliament in 1777, for the use of the navy.

A magnificent collection of large maps and charts, embracing the following colored engravings of New York and vicinity :

- 1 A view of the Highlands of Navesink.
- 2 South shore of Long Island, ten leagues eastward of Sandy Hook.
- 3 New York, with the entrance to the North and East Rivers.
- 4 The Light House on Sandy Hook.
- 5 The Narrows (between Red and Yellow Hook on Long Island and the East Bluff of Staten Island bearing S. b W.).

* A list of Views of old New York, kindly furnished by Mr. Joseph F. Sabin, includes several different copies of the View published by Hamilton, which, it is stated, are reductions from a picture in “Scenographia Americana,” published at London in 1760-1768. Engraved by P. Sandby and others—a work with which the author is not familiar.

NEW AMSTERDAM

1778

“EAST VIEW OF HELL GATE IN THE PROVINCE
OF NEW YORK ”

Engraved for the London Magazine, 1778.

1780?

“ A SOUTH WEST VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW
YORK IN NORTH AMERICA ”

16½ x 10⅝

J. Carwitham, Sculp., London, n. d.

Printed for Bowles & Carrer, No. 69 St.
Paul's Church Yard.

This is the most picturesque of all the larger views of New York which still exhibit the fort. The print is to be found both* plain and † colored. A companion picture by the same engraver, and issued by the same publisher, is entitled: “ A Southeast View of the City of Boston in North America.”

1788

“ A SOUTH WEST VIEW OF FORT GEORGE WITH
THE CITY OF NEW YORK ”

8⅜ x 5⅜

The same view as the one by Carwitham just

* The Huntington Collection, Metropolitan Museum of Art.

† The Andrews Collection.

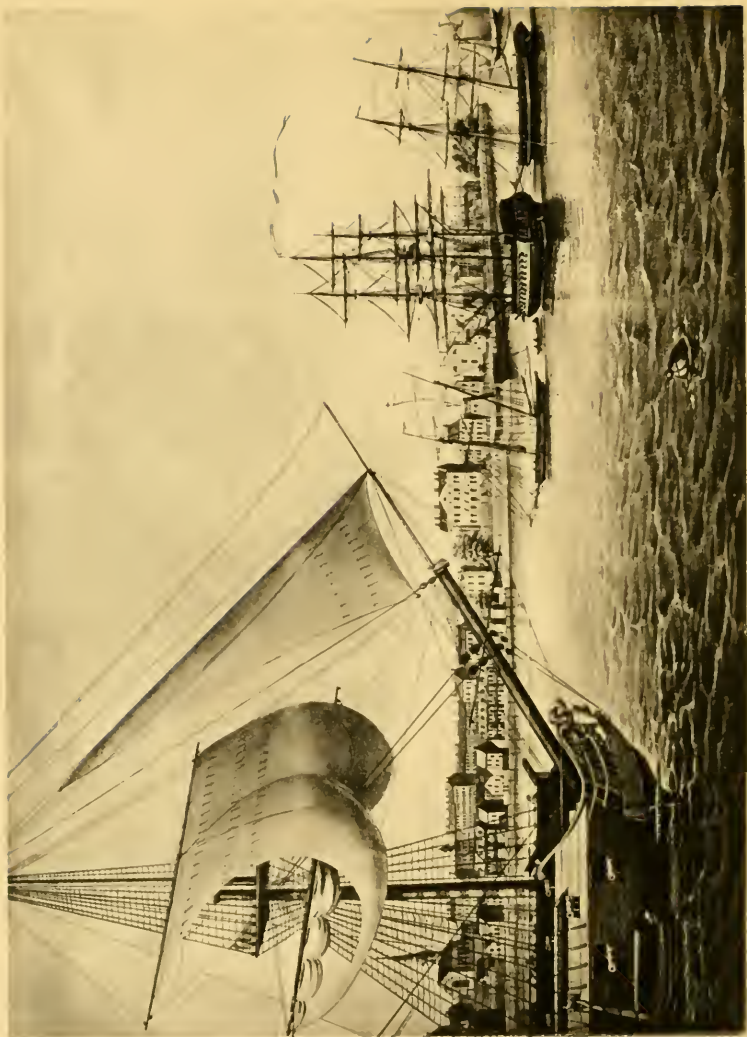


A South-West View of the City of NEW-YORK in North America.



Engraving from the "Illustrated London News", 1840, p. 100.

A South-West View of the CITY of NEW YORK in North America.



NEW YORK. ABOUT 1700.

NEW ORANGE NEW YORK

described, but on a smaller scale. It was published in William Russell's History of the War in America. London, 1788.

1789

“ THE FEDERAL HALL IN WALL STREET IN
1789 ”

S. HILL, SCULP.

Engraved for the Massachusetts Magazine.
June, 1789.

1789

“ VIEW OF THE FEDERAL EDIFICE IN NEW
YORK ”

$7\frac{3}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$

Engraved for the Columbian Magazine.
Philadelphia, August, 1789.

1790?

“ VIEW OF NEW YORK ABOUT 1790 SHOWING
SIDE VIEW OF THE GREAT HOUSE BUILT
FOR PRESIDENT WASHINGTON ”

Colored Engraving

21X15

This is a most interesting picture and the only eighteenth century engraving of which the writer is cognizant that affords a view of the Battery and Government House as seen from the water.

1790-1797

List of Local Views in the "New York Magazine":

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 The Belvedere Club House | Seat of His Excellency, the Vice-President of the United States. |
| 2 A View of Columbia College in the City of New York | 6 Hell Gate |
| 3 An East View of Trinity Church | 7 Government House |
| 4 A Perspective View of the Federal Edifice in the City of New York | 8 A View of St. Paul's Church |
| 5 View of the Present | 9 The Monument at Sandy Hook |
| | 10 The Light House at Sandy Hook |





CHAPTER IV





CHAPTER IV

ENGRAVINGS EXECUTED FROM THE YEAR
1793 TO THE YEAR 1800

—
1793

“ A VIEW OF THE BATTERY AND HARBOUR
OF NEW YORK AND THE AMBUSCADE
FRIGATE ”

J. Drayton, del. S. Hill, sc. Boston



HIS is one of three illustrations to “ Letters written during a Tour through the Northern and Eastern States of America by John Drayton,” published at Charleston in 1794.

This little volume by Governor Drayton has become one of the scarce pieces of Americana. The glimpse it affords of New York City, at the close of the last century, as it appeared to the

eyes of a native American, is so full of life and color that its introduction here in full needs, we think, no apology.

“ NEW YORK, June 25, 1793.

“ To-morrow, I propose leaving this place on my rout for Boston ; and my stay here, contrary to my original determination, gives me a lesson of which I shall be mindful in future, which is never to resolve to leave a place at a certain time ; where, the hospitality of its inhabitants may persuade one to the contrary. That has been my case. Having met with unexpected attentions from families and persons to whom, I had no letters ; and whose acquaintance was not to be obtained but by a short stay. This was my reason for not pursuing my destination ; it was not through a fickleness of disposition, or in a wild pursuit of pleasure. And this stay, furnishes me with the means, as well as the opportunity, of once more addressing you before my departure ; and of giving some account of the City of New York. First premising, that you must not expect more particulars, than you may imagine in the course of a fortnight, with reasonable enquiries and observations, I may have obtained.

“ It claims a superiority of situation as a commercial city, to any on the Continent. Retired about eight leagues from the sea; in half a tide, vessels from thence may be moored at its wharves. It is built at the extreme end of New York island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers; and in position is much like that of Charleston. On the south of it, runs the Hudson, some hundred miles; thro’ the States of New York, New Jersey, and at the back of Connecticut and Vermont; until it wastes itself in the country between the lakes, Ontario and Champlain. It is the boundary between the States of Jersey and New York; and the channel of great wealth to that city. Up this river British forty gun ships have sailed some distance. Upon the border of it was Arnold’s and Andre’s plot carried on; and its bosom (which had it been sensible, would have shrunk from such a weight of infamy) received the traitor in his escape to New York. On the northern side is East River; famous for having Hell Gate on it. We shall pass it to-morrow. No Sibyl guiding our course as Æneas had; however I hope not to be less fortunate. This river communicates with the sound running between Long Island and the State of Connecticut; and

leads much of the Commerce of Rhode Island and Connecticut to this City.

“The greater part of its wharves, are built upon East River ; and there the trade of the city is principally carried on. It is said to contain thirty thousand inhabitants; and is crowded with stores and shops ; the most of which are in the retail line, though many of them are in the wholesale business. Quite like an European town, there are few articles which may not be here obtained ; and that cheaper than in Carolina. How to account for this I am at a loss ; but believe it may in some measure be owing, to property in vessels, more punctuality in payments, and shorter credits. Almost every merchant has a property in shipping; hence in proportion as he gains by the freight he can afford to reduce the price of his goods, and is not driven to the necessity of putting an additional advance upon them in order, to compensate for the expense of freight ; unavoidably incurred by the employ of a foreign bottom. The common time of crediting the farmer, is six months. Added to this, people in a busy line of life, are satisfied to live comfortably, and do not endeavor to equal their neighbors in show, whose good fortune it is to enjoy more easy circum-

stances. Thus, having fewer wants to gratify, they can afford to sell cheap ; and although sometimes they may be slow in amassing a fortune, yet in the end they are more sure of enjoying a comfortable and independent living. Industry appears as the leading character among the catalogue of their virtues. It directs them to pursuits where an harmony of action adds happiness to the individual ; and rejoices him to see founded thereon, the strength of his country. In honest occupations perhaps no Americans are more attentive, whether we view them as relating to perseverance, or ingenuity. And I never saw the latter more tried, than in a contest between two public vendue criers ; which one day arrested my attention in the streets.

“ Besides having a flag, denoting it to be auction day, the vendue masters employ public criers ; for the express purpose of persuading people to attend the sale. They walk before the door of the auction-room and strive by all the power of their eloquence ; to catch the attention of the passing crowd. Seeing two of these street orators, from opposite sides of the street endeavouring to rally persons around their respective colours ; the contrast of person observable in them induced me to stop for a moment and observe

the effect which it produced. The one appeared to be a cold, phlegmatic character ; the other, a lively, good looking person. The first had a routine of language, which he dealt out mechanically, and with much vociferation. The other, with a brisk lively deportment, while he informed the public what was going on within doors, lost no opportunity of mixing the *dulce cum utile*. He spared his lungs when he perceived nobody coming that way ; but when any advances were made towards him, he spoke, he sang, he looked pleasant, he laughed at his opponent ; and in many cases finally carried his point. Whether it were that his auction-room were in better request, or that his mode of invitation were more agreeable, certain it is, that he attracted a greater number of customers, than his unmoving rival. And such an advantage will lively and sensible characters ever have over those, who want elasticity in their composition. They catch the public attention, by their manners ; and persuade the mind to notice the subject of discussion.

“ From eleven to two o’clock the merchants, brokers, etc., meet at the Tontine Coffee-house in Wall-Street ; where, they transact all their concerns in a large way, and where, the politics

of the day are considered. This, is a most convenient, and large building; having an elegant suit of rooms, bath and other conveniences. Here, the insurance offices are kept; blank checks on the different banks are ready for those who may want them, and everything in the busy line transacted. When the Ambuscade Frigate was here, there was a vast throng in this house, every evening. It consisted of two parties, and was productive of much opposition of sentiment; which, I believe would ere long have brought them to extremities, had not the cap of liberty, with a motto on it of "Sacred to Liberty" been fixed up in the coffee-room; where, it now is. This quieted the minds as well of the one party, as the other; and sent to attend upon their family concerns many men, who were better employed at home than in the discussion of politics.

"The Streets of the City are all paved with round stones, except on the sides; where, they are generally paved with brick, or flat stones. They are irregular, some, of them being straight; some, forming almost a bend of half a circle; others, cutting them acutely; others forking, and making a triangular area of houses. One part of a street, may be wide enough for several

carriages to pass ; while another part of it admits only two with difficulty. The best streets in it are Broadway, Broad-Street, Queen-Street, and Wall-Street. But notwithstanding this irregularity, there is something extremely agreeable in the appearance of the town. The irregularities themselves tend to make it so ; particularly the curves in some of the streets ; which consequently do not give the full prospect at once ; but by degrees unfold it to the view. It is in this way, that Federal Hall opens to the sight, as one walks up Broad Street.

“ At the lower end of Broadway is the battery, and public parade ; which is at the extreme point of the town ; and is situated much like that, which was at White Point at Charleston. It has no merlons or embrasures ; but the guns which are thirteen in number are placed upon carriages on a stone platform *en barbette*, some few feet above the level of the water. Between the guns and the water is a public walk, made by a gentle decline from the platform ; and going round the ground upon which the battery is placed. Some little distance behind the guns two rows of elm trees are planted ; which in a short time will afford an agreeable shade. The flag staff rises from the midst of a stone tower,

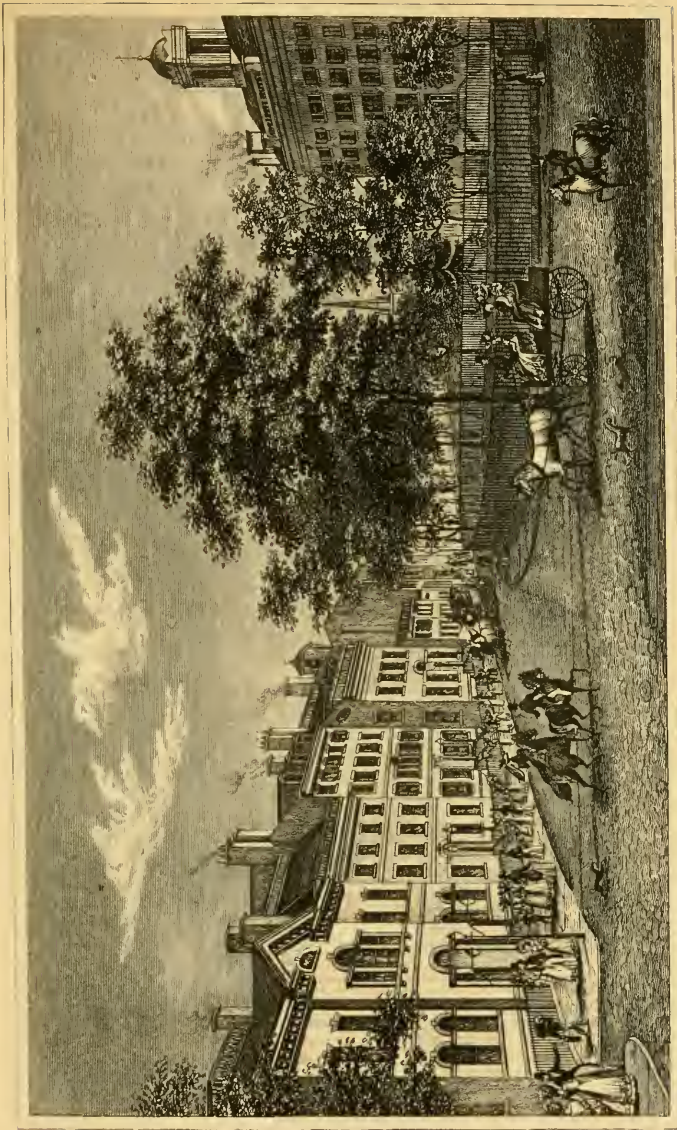


PLATE III

THE GREAT STREET, BOSTON, 1850
By G. B. B. B.

Engraved by H. B. B.

and is decorated on the top with a golden ball ; and the back part of the ground is laid out in smaller walks, terraces, and a bowling green.

“ *Overlooking* this prospect, is the government house ; placed upon an handsome elevation, and fronting Broadway having before it an elegant illiptical approach, round an area of near an acre of ground, enclosed by an iron railing. In the midst of this is a pedestal, which formerly was pressed by a leaden equestrian statue of the King of Great Britain ; but having been dismantled of that, for the use of the continental army, it now remains ready, in due time I hope, to receive the statue of the President of the United States of America. When that period shall arrive, in addition to the many daily occurrences which lead the mind of the passenger to pensive reflection ; this monument of his country’s gratitude shall call his attention ; and while deeds of former times, shall pass in sweet review before him, the tear, shall lament the loss of an hero—but the heart collected within itself, shall urge him by so bright an example, to call forth his powers, and to pursue the steps of virtue and of honor.

“ A vast number of houses have been built in this city, since the war ; some of which are ex-

tremely ornamental; and none more so, than the government house. It is two stories high. Projecting before it is a portico, covered by a pediment; upon which is superbly carved in basso relievo the arms of the State, supported by justice and liberty, as large as life. The arms and figures are white, placed in a blue field; and the pediment is supported by four white pillars of the Ionic order, which are the height of both stories.

“ Federal Hall is built upon Wall-Street, and fronts Broad-Street, in the same manner as the government house does Broadway. This is an elegant and grand building; well adapted for a senatorial presence. Here I saw portraits of the president, of the secretary of the treasury, and of the present governor of the state; executed by Colonel Trumbull as large as life; and as far as I could judge good likenesses. The background of the president’s portrait, represents a part of New York; and the British fleet sailing up the Narrows. Here are also a museum, and library. The library contains about five thousand volumes. The Museum was shown to the worst advantage; being but partially exposed, and that, in a very small room.—(The Museum has been since moved

from Federal Hall to the exchange, at the foot of Broad Street ; where it offers a more extensive gratification to the spectator. Among its present curiosities is the model (in clay) designed and executed by the celebrated Italian artist in statuary, Mr. Cerrachi, for perpetuating the memory of American liberty. It is made upon a scale proportioned to one hundred feet in length, and as many feet in height ; and for grandeur, and emblematical device, is supposed would surpass anything of the kind, whether ancient or modern. Nothing but the expense attending the execution of it, impeded its progress ; that being estimated at forty thousand guineas.—Perhaps, at some future day, should Mr. Cerrachi be then living, the finances of America may assist the completion of so happy a design. Here also is to be seen Mr. Bowen's wax-work, in the middle of the Museum. Among which, are those of Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury of the United States, Dr. Franklin and John Hancock, late governor of the common-wealth of Massachusetts. These with the rest of the collection, are now placed with a happy taste in a room sixty feet by thirty ; with an arched ceiling of twenty feet high.

“The building in which this Museum was kept, was formerly the public resort of merchants; and has been long built. It is supported on arcades, and is ornamented with a cupola; on the top of which in regal times a crown was placed. But that now lies neglected, and almost unnoticed in a corner of the Museum; giving way to the more pleasing decoration of a liberty cap).

“At the upper end of Broadway, fronting an area of three or four acres of ground (which are laid out in public walks, and planted with trees) are some public buildings; consisting of a bride-well, a poor house, and a jail; with its attendant the gallows. The criminal is here partly hidden by a lattice work; which I am led to believe may have a good tendency; as whether the culprit dies bravely or like a coward, those around are ignorant of it. The mob goes away, not enlarging upon the fortitude of his death; but commenting upon the certainty of his punishment. And thence drawing instruction for a moral conduct; not encouragement in a vicious one.

“Near these buildings is an hospital, capable of containing a large number of invalids; and some little distance from it is the college; where about

80 students are at present. They have their studies in the college, but are boarded out in the city. In addition to the improvement acquired here common to the classes of a college, lectures upon anatomy, chymistry, and other branches appertaining to surgery and physic, are delivered under the direction of the college; and I am informed that there are about 30 students who now attend them.

“ Scarcely out of the city, is a very good ship-yard, situated upon East River. Yesterday a ship capable of carrying nine hundred barrels of rice, was launched from it; and several more are upon the stocks, one of which is to be an Indiaman. While speaking of shipping permit me to mention, that lee-boards are very much in use at this place, with all the small sloops, and other light boats; particularly with those navigating the Hudson, and attending the ferries. They are a great assistance to them, in sailing close upon the wind; and seem by their use, much to meet the public approbation.

“ I just arrived here time enough to be at their concerts, and plays. Their band which is good, has the great addition of Mrs. Pownall's voice; whom I have heard sing at the play, the concert, and at Trinity Church (St. John's day).

She may with truth be considered as a good performer, and although the reverend divine at church, seemed to deliver himself with much earnestness ; yet such was the crowd, that the voice of Mrs. Pownall alone, arrested attention ; and claimed the privilege of being heard. She is advanced in years, came over from England last Fall ; and still retains vast powers in vocal music. The company of actors acquit themselves very well, and do not stand in need of much prompting, which, is an advantage they have over many in the same line of life.

“ Good hackney-coaches, phaetons or other carriages may now be hired at New York ; it is necessary however to give some little previous notice, as they are kept at no public stand ; but only at the houses of their respective owners.

“ The rides in the neighborhood of the city are for miles beautiful, every elevation of ground presenting some handsome country seat. With what pleasure, have I often viewed them. They were as much mine at those moments, as the real possessors’. I enjoyed each beauty, as much as they could do ; and there was nothing wanting to render my happiness complete, but the company of those who are dear to me.”

NEW ORANGE NEW YORK

1796

“VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK TAKEN
FROM LONG ISLAND”

18½x12

Colored etching by St. Memin*

1797

“CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK”
(Government House)

22¼x14

C. Milbourne, del. & excudit

The original water-color bearing the above date, from which the well-known colored lithograph of this edifice was copied, is preserved in the collections of the New York Historical Society.

1798

“A VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FROM
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, FOOT OF
PIERREPONT STREET,

IN 1798”

55½x4

By Monsieur C. B. Julien de St. Memin,
with a pantograph invented by himself.

* A French artist who visited this country shortly after the Revolution and engraved several hundred small circular mezzotints of public and private persons.

NEW AMSTERDAM

Prepared by M. Dripps for Valentine's Manual in 1861, from an original drawing in possession of J. C. Brevoort, Esq., of Brooklyn.

1798

“WASHINGTON, PORTRAIT OF, STANDING UPON
A PEDESTAL IN FRONT OF BOWLING GREEN”

$24\frac{1}{8} \times 21\frac{9}{16}$

Designed and drawn by Charles Buxton
Tiebout, sculp. Published by C. Smith, New
York, 1798

The background contains a view of No. 1
Broadway, the Fort, Bay and Narrows.

1800

NEW YORK FROM HOBUCK FERRY HOUSE,
NEW JERSEY*

$18 \times 12\frac{3}{4}$

Alex' Robertson Delineavit. Francis Jukes
Sculpsit, London, published March 31, 1800
by F. Jukes, Howland St., and by Alex' Rob-
ertson, Columbian Academy, Liberty Street,
N. Y.

This engraving might more fitly be entitled:
A View of the Hoboken Ferry House. The
building usurps two-thirds of the space in the

* The Emmet Collection in the Lenox Library.

picture and the city is merely outlined in the distance.

Hoboken and its environs were favorite points of view from which to sketch the Bay and City of New York before innumerable Teutonic beer gardens had overrun and effaced the famous "Elysian Fields" and the "forest solitudes" where Fitz:Greene Halleck loved to stroll and muse after his day's clerkly work in the office of John Jacob Astor was over. It was from Weehawken Hill that he pictured for us in his poem of "Fanny" the city in which

*"He toiled and sang; and year by year
Men found their homes more sweet,
And through a tenderer atmosphere,
Looked down the brick walled street."**

1801

"VIEW OF NEW YORK FROM LONG ISLAND"

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ X 13 $\frac{1}{2}$

Aquatint

Drawn by J. Wood. Engraved by Wm.
Rollinson.

Published by J. Wood and W. Rollinson
New York, 1801

*Whittier's poem on Fitz:Greene Halleck.

NEW AMSTERDAM

1803

“THE CITY OF NEW YORK, IN THE STATE OF
NEW YORK, NORTH AMERICA”

23 $\frac{1}{2}$ X 18 $\frac{3}{4}$

Painted by William Birch. Engraved by
Samuel Seymour

Published by W. Birch, 1803, Springland near
Bristol, Pennsylvania

Taken from Brooklyn Heights

This print is to be found both colored and plain and also in two states. In one the foreground contains a white horse, the indistinct outline of which can be detected by careful examination among the figures which subsequently were engraved in its place.

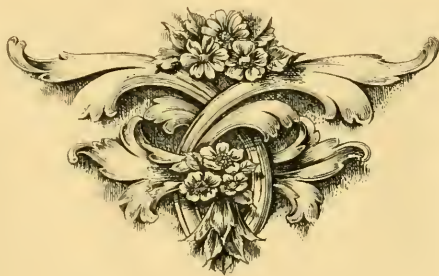
We have now, by the aid of the iconographic materials at our disposal, followed the progress of our city from its first settlement down to the opening of the present century, and traced its growth from a mere Dutch trading post to a city of seventy-five thousand inhabitants, with Canal Street spanned by a wooden bridge, marking the northern limits of the city proper. To some other pen we leave the larger task of chronicling the onward march during the succeeding one hundred years of the city which



*His Royall Highness James Duke of Yorke and Albany
K. of the most noble order of the Garter, and sole
brother to his sacred Majesty King Charles the 2^d. &c^a.*

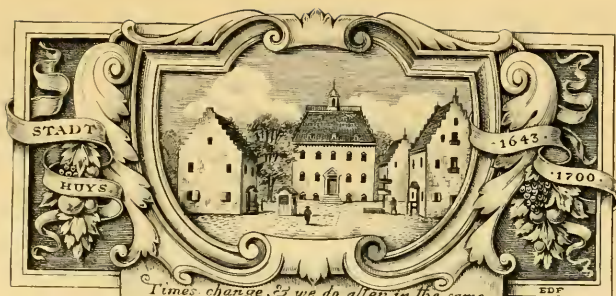
now spreads out its network of boulevards and streets far beyond the boundary lines of Mincut's purchase and boasts of scores of buildings, in any one of which could be domiciled the entire population of New Amsterdam on September eighth, 1664, the eventful day when "Hardcoppig Piet" yielded to the inevitable, surrendered to the representative of the Duke of York* the keys of the Fort, and marched out of its gateway at the head of the Dutch forces with colors flying and all the honors of war.

*By a patent dated March 12, 1663, Charles II, King of England, conveyed to his brother, Duke of York, afterwards James II, all the lands from the west side of the Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay.



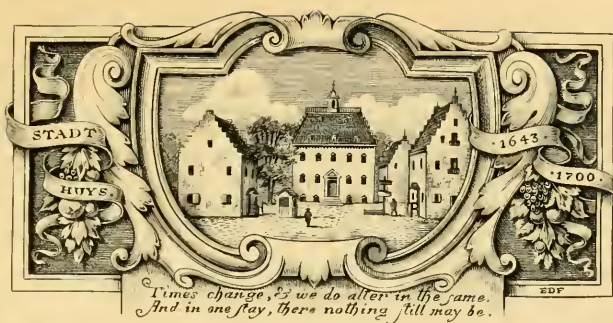


APPENDIX



*Times change, & we do alter in the same.
And in one stay, there nothing still may be.*





EXTRACTS

FROM G. M. ASHER'S BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAY ON DUTCH BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RELATING TO NEW NETHERLAND AND THE DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY



O render our labors the more interesting for the antiquarian, we here offer them the first three original views of New Amsterdam which exist.

The oldest of them is copied from the *Beschrijvinghe van Virginia*.

The second is taken from the delineation of N. J. Visscher.

The third is a much reduced copy of Alard's engraving.

The fourth and last view of New Amsterdam drawn in the first fifty years of its existence is to be found in O'Callaghan's Documentary History of New York, Volume IV, page 116. (Copied from Montanus.)

* * *

We are now about to speak of a series of Maps, which are in fact the principal remains of the Dutch contemporary geographical labors upon this subject.

- No. 8 A Map of N. J. Vifscher
- No. 9 A Map of v. d. Donck
- No. 10 First Map of Hugo Allard
- No. 11 Second Map of Schenck and Valk
- No. 12 Map of Montanus and Ogilby
- No. 13 Second Map of Hugo Allard
- No. 14 First Map of Nicolas Vifscher
- Nos. 15, 16 First and Second Maps of Carolus Allard
- No. 17 Map of Ioachim Ottens
- No. 18 Map of Reinier and Josua Ottens
- No. 19 Map of Danckers
- No. 20 Map of Lotter

Among the Maps above quoted there is one (No. 19), produced by Joost Danckers, which could not have been published before the end of

the seventeenth, or the beginning of the eighteenth century ; there are many indications which prove that the more recent names upon it (Philadelphia is marked upon it as a large town) are only additions and that the plate belongs to a much earlier period.

* * *

As to the date upon our original map (N. J. Visscher), it must be between 1650 and 1656 ; for there is upon it a mistake reproduced by all the copyists ; the mouth of the Hudson is called Godyn's Bay.

The source of this error is found in the following passage of v. d. Donck's "Vertoogh," page 9.

**"ende de Baey selfs wort ghenamt Nieuw-Port-
Maey, nu ter tijt Godvijn's Baey,"**

(i. e. and the Bay itself is named New-Port-May, now Godyn's Bay.)

* * *

Note of Mr. Bodel Nyenhuis : On a close examination I believe the Map of Danckers to be the very same copperplate as Visscher's Map, and that the plan of Philadelphia was *afterwards* engraved upon it.

* * *

About 1690, Nicolas Visscher retouched the old plate of N. J. Visscher (No. 8).

ASHER'S

LIST OF VIEWS OF NEW AMSTERDAM

I The first print which represents New Amsterdam appeared in the **Beschrijvinghe van Virginia**, etc. Quarto. Amsterdam, 1651, Hartgers. It is to be found on page 20 of the book and is subscribed "'t Fort nieuw Amsterdam op de Manbatans." The size is $4\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

This view of the fort was probably brought over in 1649 by the New Netherland deputies. It is taken from a great distance; the walls of the fort appear very strong, but the houses and other buildings are mostly concealed.

The same print is also to be found on page 9 of the first edition of Van der Donck.

II Another view of New Amsterdam was engraved upon five several maps of New Netherland (Nos. 8, 9, 10, 14 and 19 of our list). A description of New Amsterdam, taken from this engraving, will be found in Montanus's **Nieuwe Wereld** which has been translated and embodied in Mr. O'Callaghan's Documentary History of New York.

One or both these views owe their origin to

Augustine Herremans. Mr. Broadhead conjectures that we are to ascribe the latter to him.

III A view very similar to this, but with a different foreground (perhaps only an ornamented copy), is to be found in Montanus's **Pieute Wereld**. As a work of art it is very superior to the original; a very good facsimile is given in Mr. O'Callaghan's Documentary History.

IV A view, nearly from the same point but widely different from the former, ornaments the Map of Hugo Allard (No. 13 of our list), and the other maps printed from the same plate (Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18). It represents New Amsterdam or New York in the year 1673. Here the place appears like a well built and well fortified town, whereas on the foregoing engravings it seemed hardly equal in size to one of the Dutch Villages.

V This view has been reproduced by Lotter on his Map of New Netherland (No. 20 of our list); although a good copy, it is, as an engraving, inferior to the original.

VI The only separate view of New Amsterdam we have ever seen (also a copy from

APPENDIX

Allard's Engraving) is in the possession of Mr. Bodel Nyenhuis. The inscription is as follows :

<i>Nieu</i>	AMSTERDAM	<i>een</i>	AMSTELODAMUM	<i>recens pos-</i>
<i>stedeken in Noord</i>		<i>Amerikæ</i>		<i>tea Anglis illud possidentibus</i>
<i>Nieu Hollant op het Eiland</i>				<i>/ dictum Eboracum novum,</i>
<i>Manhattan (Sic:) namels.</i>				<i>Hollandiæ No-væ, id est Amer-</i>
<i>Nieu-York genamt toen het</i>				<i>cæ, Mexicanæ sive Septentrio-</i>
<i>gerækte in 't gebied der Engel-</i>				<i>nalis oppidulum.</i>
<i>schen.</i>				

“ On the left side of the inscription “ Pet. Schenck,” on the right side “ Amstel. C. P. No. 92.” Size 8 inches high by 10 broad. Like all other engravings of Schenck, this one was executed between 1690 and 1700, and most likely published in one of the various collections of views of different cities published by him.

EXTRACT

FROM HUGH GAINÉ'S UNIVERSAL REGISTER OR
AMERICAN AND BRITISH KALENDAR
FOR THE YEAR 1776

NEW YORK

Henry Hudson, an Englishman, in the year 1608, under a commission from his Master King James I, discovered Long Island, Manhattan's (since called New York) and the River which still bears his Name ; and afterwards sold the

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Country, or rather his Right to the Dutch. Four years after the States-General granted a Patent to sundry Merchants for an exclusive Trade on the North-River, who in 1614 built a Fort on the West side near Albany : In the same year Capt. Argall under Sir Thomas Dale, Governor of Virginia, visited the Dutch on Hudson's-River, who being unable to resist him, prudently submitted for the present, to the King of England, and under him to the Governor of Virginia. The year following they erected a Fort on the South West Point of the Island Mannhattans. Determined upon the settlement of a Colony, the States General in 1621 granted the Country to the West India Company ; and in the year 1629 Wouter van Twiller arrived at Fort Amsterdam, now New York, and took upon himself the Government.

August 27, 1664, Governor Stuyvesant surrendered the Colony to Col. Nicholls, who had arrived in the Bay a few days before, with three or four ships and about 300 Soldiers, having a Commission from King Charles 2nd, to reduce the place, which then was called New-Amsterdam, but was changed to New-York, as was Fort-Orange to Albany, in Honour of his Royal Highness James, Duke of York and Albany.

Very few of the inhabitants thought proper to remove out of the Country ; and their numerous Descendants for Loyalty to the present Reigning Family, and a pure attachment to the Protestant Religion, are perhaps exceeded by none of his Majesty's Subjects.*

The English kept peaceable Possession of the Country until the Year 1673, when the Dutch with whom we were then at War, sent a small Squadron which arrived at Staten-Island on the 30th of July ; John Manning, a Captain of an Independent Company who had at that Time the command of the Fort, sent a Messenger down to the Commodore, and treacherously made his Terms with him : On the same Day the ships came up, moor'd under the Fort, landed their men, and entered the Garrison without giving or receiving a Shot. All the Magistrates and Constables from East-Jersey, Long-Island, Æsopus, and Albany, were summoned to New York ; and the major Part of them swore Allegiance to the States General and the Prince of Orange. The Conquerors, how-

* It is evident that Mr. Hugh Gaine had read William Smith's "History of New York," and availed himself of this opportunity to evince his allegiance to the English Crown by an expression of loyal sentiment, in the very language used by Mr. Smith twenty years previously.



A PLAN of the CITY of NEW-YORK & ITS ENVIRONS
to Greenwich, on the North or Hudsons River, and to Crown Point on the East, or Sound River, showing the several Streets, Publick Buildings, Dockes, Forts & Harbours, with the true Plan & Course of the Commanding Grounds, and all and perhaps the Towns, Inland, in the Year 1721.
By J. C. De Witt, Author of the "Marine Law, Sea, &c."

To the Hon^{ble} Tho^s Spivey Esq^r Major, General and Commander in Chief of his MAJESTYES Forces in North America, and Colonel of the 22^d Regiment of Foot
Presented by his Modesty, John Montreuil, Esq^r

Printed by J. C. De Witt, at the Sign of the Anchor, in the City of New York.

ever did not enjoy the Fruits of their Success long, for on the 9th of February the Year following, a Treaty of Peace between England and Holland, was sign'd at Westminster; by the 6th Article of which this Province was restored to the English—under whose Dominion it has since continued.

THE MONTRESOR PLAN
SURVEYED IN THE WINTER OF 1775

REFERENCES

A Fort George	L Goal
B Batteries	M Work-house
C Military Hospital	N Colledge *
D Secretaries Office	O Markets
E Powder Magazine	P Trinity Church
F Soldier's Barracks	Q St. Georges Church
G Wharfs and Quays	R St. Paul's Chapel
H Ship Yards	S Old Dutch Church
I City Hall	T New Dutch Church
K Exchange	V Lutheran Church
	W Calvinists Church

* New York College, established by Royal Charter granted in 1754.

Other prominent public Institutions founded in the latter part of the eighteenth century are : The New York Chamber of Commerce, established May 1, 1769, incorporated by Lt. Gov. Colden, March 13, 1770; The Marine Society, incorporated by letters patent granted the 12th of April, 1770; and The New York Hospital, Charter granted June 13, 1771, by John, Earl of Dunmore.

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- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| X French Protestant Church | Y Quaker's Meeting |
| | Z Presbyterian Meeting |
| & Jews Synagogue | |

REFERENCES

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Baptist Meeting | 5 Ruins of Alderman's |
| 2 Moravian Meeting | Romer's Battery |
| 3 New Lutheran Meeting | 6 Fresh Water Engine |
| | from whence the |
| 4 City School House | Town is supplied |

INSCRIPTION

NEW YORK

Novum Eboracum, a City in the Province of that Name; formerly New Amsterdam, and the Country New Netherland, or Nova Belgia from having been first settled by the Dutch, though first discovered by Hen. Hudfon, an Englishman commiffioned by King James, and employed by the E. India Company, for finding a Pafsage through N. America to China, in 1608. who sold his Discovery to them. This it's Metropolis, is situated in 40. Deg. 42. Min. 40. Sec. N. Lat. and on the South West end of an Island, of the same Name, 14. Miles in length and about one Mile wide, which comprehends the Liberties or Charter of the City, and was call'd by its original Natives the Savages, Manhattan's Island, the City is Construed at the confluence of the North or Hudfon's River, leading to Albany, and the East or Sound, which divides Nafsau now Long Ifland (and by

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the Natives Meitowacks) from the Main, and the direct Navigation for small Vessels to the Eastern Provinces; it's about thirty Miles from Sandy Hook, the entrance from the Ocean, so through a winding course call'd the East and West Banks to the Narrows one Mile across, being formed by Long and Staaten Islands, both in this Province, on the S. West end of the City, stands a Fort of Stone, where the Governor resides, constructed by the Dutch in 1615, call'd Fort Amsterdam, now Fort George, which has often been repair'd the whole en Barbette, & whose Exterior Line is 330 Feet, its Flanks which are very Insignificant are nearly at Right Angles: it contains Barracks for 200 Men & constructed originally for two of the four New York, Independent Companies (tho' paid by the Crown) it has two Powder Magaz^s. but damp, & no other Casemates, & badly supplied with water: in its N. East Front towards the Town, is situated a Ravelin or Couvert-Port en Barbette, that rather obstructs its Defences, which are of themselves but bad, this Front is Command^d. by a Piece of Ground Equal, to it at the end of y^e Bowling Green, its Original Parade & formerly in the Jurisdiction of the Fort; this height is 530. feet from it, & where its Principal Streets commences called the Broadway; this Fort, is constructed on a small Nole, just sufficient for the Work, which has two fronts to the Town & two to y^e Water, one facing the East and one the North Rivers. y^e Battery which carries a respectfull appearance with it (at a distance) is in a very ruinous situation & was constructed at an Enor-

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mous Expençe, & seems to have been intended for Profit & Form then Defence, it being entirely exposed to a fire in reverse, & Enfilade ; it consists of 91. Embrasures, in which are 71. Pieces of Cannon mounted.

THE PRINCIPAL LOCATIONS NAMED IN THE BODY
OF THE MAP

Bowling Green	Lispenard's†
Wet Dock	Foundry†
The Intended Square or Common (Park)	Harrison's Brewery† Lady Warren's
Fresh Water	Mortiers' (Richmond Hill)
Jews Burying Ground	Greenwich
Ranelagh Garden (Broadway)	W. Bayard's
Rutgers's Brew House*	Manderville's
By Vancks'*	O. Delancey's
Acklands'*	Obelisk erected to the Memory of Gen'l
N. Bayard's	Wolfe, and others
Vauxhall Garden	

ROADS & STREETS

Broadway	Rope Walk
Broad Street	Love Lane
Dock “	Road to Crown Point
Beaver “	Bowry Lane—Road to
Hanover “	Albany and Boston
French Church St. (Pine)	Road to Obelisk

* NOTE.—Located upon the East River shore.

† On the North River shore.

APPENDIX

EXTRACT
FROM WILLIAM SMITH'S HISTORY
OF NEW YORK

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK

The City of New York at first, included only the Island, called by the Indians, Manhatans; Manning's Island, the two Barn Islands and the three Oyster Islands were in the County. But the Limits of the City have since been augmented by Charter. The Island is very narrow, not a Mile wide at a Medium, and about 14 Miles in Length. The Southwest Point projects into a fine spacious Bay, nine Miles long and about four in Breadth; at the Confluence of the Waters of Hudson's River, and the Streight between Long Island and the Northern Shore. The Narrows, at the South end of the Bay, is scarce two Miles wide, and opens the Ocean to full view. The Passage up to New York from Sandy Hook, a Point that extends farthest into the Sea, is safe, and not above five and twenty Miles in Length. The common Navigation is between the East and West Banks, in two or three and twenty Feet of Water. But it is said that an eighty Gun ship may be brought up, through a narrow,

winding, unfrequented Channel, between the North End of the East Bank and Coney Island.

The City has, in reality, no natural Bason or Harbour. The Ships lie off in the Road, on the East side of the Town, which is Docked out, and better built than the West side, because the Freshets in Hudson's River, fill it in some Winters with ice.

The City of New York, as I have elsewhere had occasion to mention, "consists of about two thousand five hundred Buildings. It is a Mile in Length, and not above half that in Breadth. Such is its Figure, its Center of Business, and the Situation of the Houses, that the mean Cartage from one Part to another, does not exceed above one Quarter of a Mile, than which nothing can be more advantageous to a trading City."

It is thought to be as healthy a spot as any in the World. The East and South Parts, in general, are low, but the rest is situated on a dry, elevated Soil. The Streets are irregular, but being paved with round Pebbles are clean, and lined with well built Brick Houses, many of which are covered with Tiled Roofs.

No part of America is supplied with Markets abounding with greater Plenty and Variety.

We have Beef, Pork, Mutton, Poultry, Butter, wild Fowl, Venison, Fish, Roots and Herbs, of all Kinds, in their Seasons. Our Oysters are a considerable Article in the Support of the Poor. Their beds are within view of the Town; a Fleet of two hundred small Craft, are often seen there, at a Time, when the Weather is mild in Winter; and this single Article is computed to be worth annually 10 or 12,000£.

This City is the Metropolis and grand Mart of the Province, and, by its commodious Situation, commands also all the trade of the Western part of Connecticut and that of East Jersey. "No Season prevents our Ships from launching out into the Ocean. During the greatest Severity of Winter, an equal, unrestrained, Activity runs through all Ranks, Orders and Employments."

Upon the South-west Point of the City stands the Fort, which is a Square with four Bastions. Within the Walls is the House in which our Governours usually reside; and opposite to it Brick Barracks, built formerly, for the Independent Companies. The Governour's House is in Height three stories, and fronts to the West; having, from the second Story, a fine Prospect of the Bay and the Jersey

Shore. At the South End there was formerly a Chapel, but this was burnt down in the Negroe Conspiracy of the Spring 1741. According to Governour Burnet's Observations, this Fort stands in the Latitude of $40^{\circ} 42' N$.

Below the Walls of the Garrison, near the Water, we have lately raised a Line of Fortifications, which commands the Entrance into the Eastern Road and the Mouth of Hudson's River. This Battery is built of Stone, and the Merlons consist of Cedar Joists, filled in with Earth. It mounts 92 Cannon, and these are all the Works we have to defend us. About six furlongs, South-east of the Fort, lies Notten Island, containing about 100 or 120 Acres, reserved by an Act of Assembly as a sort of Demesne for the Governours, upon which it is proposed to erect a strong Castle, because an enemy might from thence easily bombard the City, without being annoyed either by our Battery, or the Fort. During the late War a Line of Palisadoes, was run from Hudson's to the East River, at the other End of the City, with Blockhouses at small Distances. The greater Part of these still remain as a Monument of our Folly, which cost the Province about 8000£.

The Inhabitants of New York are a mixed People, but mostly descended from the original

DE
GEKRUICIGDE
CHRISTUS,

ALS
HET VOORNAAMSTE TOELEG
VAN
GODS GETROUWE KRUISGESANTEN,
IN
HUNNE PREDIKING,
ONDER DEN DAG, DES NIEUWE-TESTAMENTS
VOORGESTELT
IN EENE KERKREEDE, Uit I. Cor. 1. 23.
EN

Ter opwekking en algemeene Stigting met het aanvaarden
van het gewigtig Leerraarampt, uitgesprooke op den
14 October, 1750.

DOOR
LAMBERTUS DE RONDE.
Predikant te NEUW-YORK.

NIEUW-YORK,
Gedrukt by HENDRICUS DE FOREEST,
in 't Jaar, 1751.

Dutch Planters. There are still two Churches, in which religious Worship is performed in that Language. The old Building is of Stone and ill built, ornamented within by a small Organ Loft and Brass Branches. The new Church is a high, heavy, Edifice, has a very extensive Area, and was completed in 1729. It has no Galleries, and yet will perhaps contain a thousand or twelve hundred Auditors. The Steeple of this Church affords a most beautiful Prospect, both of the City beneath and the surrounding Country. The Dutch Congregation is more numerous than any other, but as the Language becomes disused, it is much diminished; and unless they change their Worship into the English Tongue, must soon suffer a total Dissipation. They have at present two Ministers; the reverend Messieurs Ritzma and De Ronde, who are both strict Calvinists. Their Church was incorporated on the 11th of May, 1696, by the Name of the Minister, Elders, and Deacons of the reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and its Estate, after the Expiration of sundry long Leases, will be worth a very great Income.*

All the Low Dutch Congregations, in this

*Their Charter was confirmed by a late Act of the Assembly ratified by his Majesty, which recites the VIIIth Article of the Surrender in 1664.

and the Province of New Jersey, worship after the Manner of the reformed Churches in the United Provinces. With Respect to Government, they are in Principle Presbyterians ; but yet hold themselves in Subordination to the Classis of Amsterdam, who sometimes permit, and at other Times refuse, them the Powers of Ordination. Some of their Ministers consider such a Subjection as anti-constitutional, and hence in several of their late annual Conventions, at New York, called the Cœtus, some Debates have arisen amongst them ; the Majority being inclined to erect a Classis, or ecclesiastical Judicatory, here, for the Government of their Churches. Those of their Ministers, who are Natives of Europe, are, in general, averse to the Project. The Expence attending the Ordination of their Candidates, in Holland, and the Reference of their Disputes to the Classis of Amsterdam—is very considerable ; and with what Consequences, the Interruption of their Correspondence with the European Dutch, would be attended, in Case of a War, well deserves their Consideration.

There are, besides the Dutch, two Episcopal Churches in this City upon the plan of the established Church in South Britian. Trinity

Church was built in 1696, and afterwards enlarged in 1737. It stands very pleasantly upon the Banks of Hudson's River, and has a large Cemetery, on each side, inclosed in the Front by a painted paled Fence. Before it a long Walk is railed off from the Broad-way, the pleasantest Street of any in the whole Town. This Building is about 148 Feet long, including the Tower and Chancel, and 72 feet in Breadth. The Steeple is 175 Feet in Heighth, and over the Door facing the River is the following Inscription :

“ PER ANGUSTAM

“ Hoc Trinitatis Templum fundatum est Anno Regni illustrissimi, supremi, Domini Gulielmi tertii, Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c. Octavo, Annoq; Domini, 1696.

“ Ac voluntariâ quorundam Contributione ac Donis Ædificatum, maximè autem, dilecti Regis Chiliarchæ BENJAMINI FLETCHER, hujus Provinciæ stratæci & Imperatoris, Munificentîâ animatum et auctum, cujus tempore moderaminis, hujus Civitatis incolæ, Religionem protestantem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, ut Secundum Legem nunc stabilitæ profitentes,

quodam Diplomate, sub Sigillo Provinciæ incorporati sunt, atque alias Plurimas, ex Re sua familiari, Donationes notabiles eidem dedit.”

The Church is, within, ornamented beyond any other Place of publick Worship amongst us. The Head of the Chancel is adorned with an Altarpiece, and opposite to it, at the other End of the Building, is the Organ. The Tops of the Pillars, which support the Galleries, are decked with the gilt Busts of Angels winged. From the Cieling are suspended two Glass Branches, and on the Walls hang the Arms of some of its principal Benefactors. The Allies are paved with flat stones.

The present Rector of this Church is the Rev. Mr. Henry Barclay, formerly a Missionary among the Mohawks, who receives £100 a Year, levied upon all the other Clergy and Laity in the City, by Virtue of an Act of Assembly procured by Governour Fletcher. He is assisted by Dr. Johnson and Mr. Auchmuty.

This Congregation, partly by the Arrival of Strangers from Europe, but principally by Proselytes from the Dutch Churches, is become so numerous, that though the old Building will contain 2000 Hearers, yet a new one was erected

in 1752. This, called St. George's Chapel,* is a very neat Edifice, faced with hewn Stone and tiled. The Steeple is lofty,† but irregular; and its Situation in a new, crowded and ill-built, Part of the Town.

The Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, are incorporated by an Act of Assembly, which grants the two last the Advowson or Right of Presentation; but enacts, that the Rector shall be instituted and inducted in a Manner most agreeable to the King's Instructions to the Governour, and the canonical Right of the Bishop of London. Their Worship is conducted after the Mode of the Church of England; and with Respect to Government, they are empowered to make Rules and Orders for themselves, being, if I may use the Expression, an independent, ecclesiastical, Corporation.

The Revenue of this Church is restricted, by an Act of Assembly, to £500 per Annum; but it is possessed of a real Estate, at the North End of the Town, which having been lately divided into Lots and let to Farm, will in a few years, produce a much greater Income.

* The Length exclusive of the Chancel, 92 feet, and its Breadth 20 feet less.

† One hundred and seventy-five feet.

The Presbyterians increasing after Lord Cornbury's return to England, called Mr. Anderson, a Scotch Minister, to the pastoral Charge of their Congregation; and Dr. John Nicol, Patrick Mac Night, Gilbert Livingston and Thomas Smith, purchased a piece of Ground and founded a Church, in 1719. Two years afterwards they petitioned Colonel Schuyler, who had then the chief Command, for a Charter of Incorporation, to secure their Estate for religious Worship, upon the Plan of the Church in North Britain; but were disappointed in their Expectations, through the Opposition of the Episcopal Party. They, shortly after, renewed their Request to Governour Burnet, who referred the petition to his Council. The Episcopalians again violently opposed the Grant, and the Governour, in 1724, wrote upon the Subject to the Lords of Trade for their Direction. Counsellor West, who was then consulted, gave his Opinion in these Words: "Upon consideration of the several Acts of Uniformity that have passed in Great Britain, I am of Opinion that they do not extend to New York, and consequently an Act of Toleration is of no Use in that Province; and, therefore, as there is no Provincial Act for Uni-

formity, according to the Church of England, I am of Opinion, that by Law such Patent of Incorporation may be granted, as by the Petition is desired. Richard West, 20 August, 1724.”

After several Years' Solicitation for a Charter in vain, and fearful that those who obstructed such a reasonable Request, would watch an Opportunity to give them a more effectual Wound ; those, among the Presbyterians, who were invested with the Fee Simple of the Church and Ground, “conveyed it, on the 16th of March, 1730, to the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and the Commission thereof, the Moderator of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, the Principal of the College of Edinburgh, the Professor of Divinity therein, and the Procurator and Agent of the Church of Scotland, for the Time being, and their Successors in Office, as a Committee of the General Assembly.” On the 15th of August, 1732, the Church of Scotland, by an Instrument under the Seal of the General Assembly, and signed by Mr. Niel Campbell, Principal of the University of Glasgow, and Moderator of the General Assembly and Commission thereof ; Mr. James Nesbit, one of the Ministers of the Gospel at Edinburgh, Moderator of the Pres-

bytery of Edinburgh ; Mr. William Hamilton, Principal of the University of Edinburgh ; Mr. James Smith, Professor of Divinity therein ; and Mr. William Grant, Advocate Procurator for the Church of Scotland, for the Time being ; pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly dated the 8th of May, 1731, did declare, "That notwithstanding the aforesaid Right made to them and their Successors in Office, they were desirous, that the aforesaid Building and Edifice and Appurtenances thereof, be preserved for the pious and religious Purposes for which the same were designed ; and that it should be free and lawful to the Presbyterians then residing, or that should at any Time, thereafter, be resident, in, or near, the aforesaid City of New York, in America, or others joining with them, to convene, in the foresaid Church, for the Worship of God in all the Parts thereof, and for the Dispensation of all Gospel Ordinances, and generally to use and occupy the said Church and its Appurtenances fully and freely in all Times coming, they supporting and maintaining the Edifice and Appurtenances at their own Charge."

Mr. Anderson was succeeded in April 1727, by the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Pemberton, a Man of polite Breeding, pure Morals, and warm De-

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votion; under whose incessant Labours the Congregation greatly increased and was enabled to erect the present Edifice in 1748. It is built of Stone, railed off from the Street, is 80 Feet long and in Breadth 60. The Steeple, raised on the South-west End, is in Height 145 Feet. In the Front to the Street, between two long windows, is the following Inscription gilt and cut in a black Slate six Feet in Length.

Auspicante Deo
 Hanc Ædem
 Cultui divino facram
 In perpetuum
 celebrando,
 AD. MDCCXIX.
 Primò fundatum;
 Denuo penitus reparatam
 et
 Ampliorem et ornatioram
 AD. MDCCXLVIII.
 Constructam,
 Neo-Eborancenses Presbyteriani
 In fuum et fuorum Ufum
 Condentes,
 In hâc votivâ Tabula
 D D D Q
 * * *

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Concordiâ, Amore
Necnon Fidei Cultus et Morum
Puritate
Suffulta, clariùsq; exornata,
Annuate Christo,
Longum perduret in Ævum.

Mr. Alexander Cumming, a young Gentleman of Learning and singular Penetration, was chosen Colleague to Mr. Pemberton, in 1750; but both were dismissed at their Request, about three Years afterwards; the former, through Indisposition, and the latter, on Account of trifling Contentions kindled by the Bigotry and Ignorance of the lower Sort of People. These Debates continued till they were closed in April 1756, by a Decision of the Synod, to which, almost all our Presbyterian Churches, in this and the Southern Provinces are subject. The Congregation consists, at present, of 12 or 1400 Souls, under the pastoral Charge of the Rev. Mr. David Bostwick, who was lately translated from Jamaica to New York, by a synodical Decree. He is a Gentleman of a mild, catholic, Disposition; and being a Man of Piety, Prudence, and Zeal, confines himself entirely to the proper Business of his Function. In the Art of Preaching, he is one of the most dis-

tinguished Clergyman in these parts. His discourses are methodical, sound and pathetick ; in Sentiment, and in Point of Diction, singularly ornamented. He delivers himself without Notes, and yet with great Ease and Fluency of Expression ; and performs every Part of Divine Worship with a striking Solemnity.

The French Church, by the Contentions in 1724, and the Disuse of the Language, is now reduced to an inconsiderable Handful. The Building which is of Stone nearly a Square,* plain both within and without. It is fenced from the Street, has a Steeple and a Bell, the latter of which was the Gift of Sir Henry Asshurst of London. On the Front of the Church is the following Inscription :

ÆDES SACRA
GALLOR. PROT.
REFORM.
FVNDA. 1704.
PENITUS
REPAR. 1741.

The present Minister, Mr. Carle, is a Native of France, and succeeded Mr. Rou in 1754. He bears an irreproachable Character, is very

*The Area is Seventy Feet long and in Breadth fifty.

intent upon his Studies, preaches moderate Calvinism, and speaks with Propriety, both of Pronunciation and Gesture.

The German Lutheran Churches are two. Both their Places of Worship are small; one of them has a Cupola and Bell.

The Quakers have a Meeting-house, and the Moravians, a new Sect amongst us, a Church, consisting principally of Female Proselytes from other Societies. Their Service is in the English tongue.

The Anabaptists assemble at a small Meeting-house, but have as yet no regular settled Congregation. The Jews, who are not inconsiderable for their Numbers, worship in a Synagogue erected in a very Private part of the Town, plain without, but very neat within.

The City Hall is a strong Brick Building, two Stories in Heighth, in the Shape of an Oblong, winged with one at each End, at right Angles with the first. The Floor below is an open Walk, except two Jails and the Jailer's Apartments. The Cellar underneath is a Dungeon, and the Garret above a common Prison. This Edifice is erected in a Place where four Streets meet, and fronts, to the South-west, one of the most spacious Streets in Town. The



Eastern Wing in the second Story, consists of the Assembly Chamber, a Lobby, and a small Room for the Speaker of the House. The West Wing, on the same Floor, forms the Council Room and a Library; and in the space between the Ends, the Supreme Court is ordinarily held.

The Library consists of a 1000 Volumes, which were bequeathed to The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts, by Dr. Millington, Rector of Newington. Mr. Humphreys, the Society's Secretary, in a letter of the 23d of September 1728, informed Governour Montgomerie, that the Society intended to place these Books in New York, intending to establish a Library, for the Use of the Clergy and Gentlemen of this and the neighbouring Governments of Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, upon giving Security to return them; and desired the Governour to recommend it to the Assembly, to provide a Place to reposit the Books, and to concur in an Act for the Preservation of them and others that might be added. Governour Montgomerie sent the Letter to the Assembly, who ordered it to be laid before the City Corporation, and the latter in June 1729, agreed to provide a proper Re-

pository for the Books, which were accordingly soon after sent over. The greatest Part of them are upon theological Subjects, and through the Carelessness of the Keepers many are missing.

In 1754, a Set of Gentlemen undertook to carry about a Subscription towards raising a publick Library, and in a few days collected near £600 which were laid out in purchasing, about 700 Volumes of new, well chosen Books. Every Subscriber, upon Payment of £5 Principal, and the annual Sum of 10 s. is entitled to the Use of these Books. His Right by the Articles is assignable, and for Non-compliance with them may be forfeited. The Care of this Library, is committed to Twelve Trustees, annually elected by the Subscribers, on the last Tuesday of April, who are restricted from making any Rules repugnant to the fundamental Subscription. This is the Beginning of a Library, which in Process of Time will probably become vastly rich and voluminous; and it would be very proper for the Company to have a Charter for its Security and Encouragement. The Books are deposited in the same Room with those given by the Society.

Besides the City Hall, there belongs to the Corporation, a large Alms-house or Place of

Correction, and the Exchange, in the latter of which there is a large Room raised upon brick Arches, generally used for publick Entertainments, Concerts of Musick, Balls and Assemblies.

Though the City was put under the Government of a Mayor, etc. in 1665, it was not regularly incorporated till 1686. Since that time several Charters have been passed; the last was granted by Governour Montgomerie on the 15th of January 1730.

It is divided into seven Wards, and is under the Government of a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, and as many Assistants or Common Councilmen. The Mayor, a Sheriff and Coroner, are annually appointed by the Governour. The Recorder has a Patent during Pleasure. The Aldermen, Assistants, Assessors and Collectors, are annually elected by the Freemen and Freeholders of the respective Wards. The Mayor has the sole Appointment of a Deputy, and, together with four Aldermen, may appoint a Chamberlain. The Mayor or Recorder, four Aldermen, and as many Assistants, form 'The Common Council of the City of New York'; and this Body, by a Majority of Voices, hath Power to make Bye-laws for the Government

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of the City, which are binding only for a Year, unless confirmed by the Governour and Council. They have many other Privileges relating to Ferriages, Markets, Fairs, the Assize of Bread, Wine, &c. and the licensing and Regulation of Tavern Keepers, Cartage, and the like. The Mayor, his Deputy, the Recorder and Aldermen, are constituted Justices of the Peace; and may hold not only a Court of Record once a Week, to take Cognizance of all civil Causes, but also a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. They have a common Clerk, commissioned by the Governour, who enjoys an Appointment worth about four or five hundred Pounds per Annum. The annual Revenue of the Corporation is near two thousand Pounds. The standing Militia of the Island consists of about 2300 Men,* and the City has in Reserve, a thousand Stand of Arms for Seamen, the Poor and others, in Case of an Invasion.

The North Eastern Part of New York Island, is inhabited, principally by Dutch

* The whole Number of the Inhabitants, exclusive of Females above sixty, according to a list returned to the Governour, in the Spring 1756, amounted to 10,468 Whites, and 2275 Negroes; but that Account is erroneous. It is most probable that there are in the City 15,000 Souls.

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Farmers, who have a small Village there called Harlem, pleasantly situated on a Flat cultivated for the City Markets.

ALLEGED PORTRAIT OF HENRY HUDSON
IN POSSESSION OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK

In the Department of Public Works of the City of New York, now located at No. 150 Nassau street, hang two oil paintings—half-length portraits—one dark and indistinct with age, the other by comparison quite fresh and modern in appearance. The tablets upon the newly gilded frames bear respectively the names of HUDSON and COLUMBUS. The first named picture—or a so-called picture of Hudson, presumably the one here described, which adorned, it is recorded, in earlier times the walls of the Governor's room in the City Hall—was specially engraved for and appears in a recently published History of New York City, accompanied, however, with the statement that a diligent and careful search of the Records in the City Hall failed to disclose evidence of its authenticity.

In a small hand-book published in 1828, under the title of "The Picture of New York

and Stranger's Guide to the Commercial Metropolis of the United States," by A. T. Goodrich, we find a brief account of Henry Hudson, which contains this at first sight startling paragraph :

"A portrait of this distinguished navigator is in the City Hall, painted in 1592, when he was 23 years of age. He is represented with a frill round his neck and holding a compass in his hand. He has a youthful and very interesting appearance. It was deposited by an ancient Dutch family, and is of undoubted originality."

Affixed to the back of a portrait, evidently the one alluded to by Goodrich in the passage quoted above, which now hangs in the office of the Water Registrar, is the following neatly engrossed certificate :

"This picture is a copy of a portrait of COLUMBUS in N. Y. State Library. Maria Farmer was granddaughter of Jacob Leisler, Governor of the Colony of New York. The portrait was in her family for at least 150 years. In lower left corner were painted in characters of the sixteenth century, 'Ano 1592, Ætat 23.'"

*Signed, George Rogers Howell,
Librarian & Archivist
N. Y. State Library.*

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“The picture was presented to the State of New York by Maria Farmer in 1784. It was probably painted in 1592 and intended to represent COLUMBUS at the age of 23.”

In reply to an inquiry addressed to the Secretary of the New York State Library, the Archivist, Mr. George R. Howell, kindly supplies the following information :

“In 1892, when I went to New York to look up portraits of Columbus, I found his name attached to what is now called a portrait of Hudson, with a large ruffle about his neck, and the name of Hudson attached to a copy of a portrait of Columbus in the State Library, which portrait of Columbus was presented to the State in 1784. I informed the one in charge and offered to send them a photograph of our Columbus, which I did, and they changed the labels of the two accordingly. Our portrait is that of a young man, and has on it ‘1592,’ Aetat 23. . . . I will add that the letter of Mrs. Maria Farmer, presenting the portrait to the State, mentions that it had been in her family for upwards of 150 years—thus carrying its history as a Columbus portrait back to 1634. So there can be no

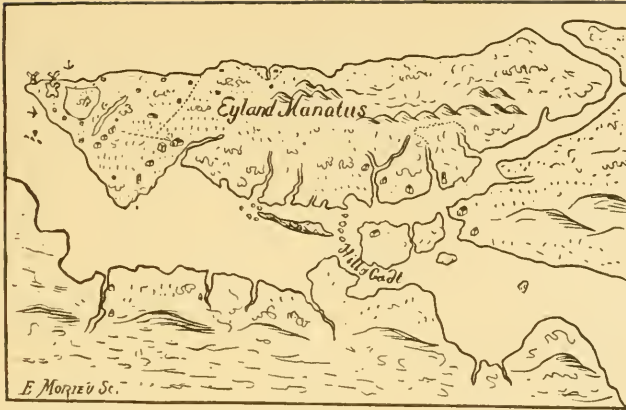
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reasonable doubt that at least it was intended as a portrait of Columbus and not of Hudson."

This, so far as we have been able to ascertain, is the history of the two portraits in possession of the City which bear the distinguished names of HUDSON and COLUMBUS. Mr. Abend-schein, in whose hands the pictures in the City Hall were placed some five years since to be cleaned and restored, found upon the picture which now bears the name of Hudson the signature, "Count Pulaskie, in the lower left hand corner in very small gold letters, such as some of the old masters used." The tablet upon the picture now reads: "Hendrick Hudson, by Count Pulaskie," which serves to render the matter still a little more involved. That it is not a genuine portrait of Henry Hudson scarcely needs to be affirmed.



ADDENDA



NEW YORK ABOUT 1640
A MS. PLAN OF NEW YORK, ENTITLED
“*Manatus gelegen op de noot rivier*”

Size 0^m68x0^m45

IN 1892 this plan was in the possession of M. H. Harrisse, purchased by him of Frederik Muller, the well-known bookseller of Amsterdam. It was made, it is claimed, about 1640 by Joan Vingboons for the Dutch West India Company. Our reproduction, which is on so reduced a scale that it must necessarily convey only a very imperfect idea of the original, is a facsimile of a process print after a photograph from the plan which was published with a number of other early and

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rare American views in "L'Illustration" of July 2nd, 1892—the Columbian celebration number of that periodical.

A note in reference to this plan which is, if it be a genuine production, the earliest-known graphic representation of the first settlement upon the Island of Manhattan, will be found in "Reproductions de cartes et de globes relatifs à la découverte de l'Amérique du xvi^e au xviii^e siècle, par Gabriel Marcel."

VISSCHER VERSUS VAN DER DONCK

The following careful study of the evidence in support of the contention that the map of N. J. Visscher preceded that of Ardriaen Van der Donck has been kindly furnished the author by Mr. Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Library:

DEAR MR. ANDREWS :

I send you herewith some memoranda on which I base my conclusions that the Van der Donck Map and View of New Amsterdam is merely a reduced copy of that published by N. J. Visscher.

The first edition of Van der Donck's "Description of New Netherland" was authorized for publication on the 24th of May, 1653, but it did not see the light until two years later. On February 25th, 1655, the directors of the West India Company authorized

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the bookseller Evert Nieuwenhof to publish Van der Donck's book, and it came out probably in the spring of that year. This edition has no map, nor is there any evidence to show that Van der Donck furnished a view of New Amsterdam, for the publisher merely used the engraving (on page 9) that had appeared four years earlier in Joost Hartgers's description of Virginia, etc.

Some time between the appearance of the first edition of Van der Donck's book and the middle of January of 1656, there appeared N. J. Visscher's large map of New Netherland, with the view of New Amsterdam in the lower right hand corner. The approximate date of its appearance is fixed by the following fact: On the 6th of January the States General ordered the directors of the West India Company to inform them fully respecting the Swedes which had been sent over from Netherland, and on the 28th of the same month the directors submitted in reply a long report on the subject, accompanied by various letters, conveyances, deeds, and other documents relating thereto. The translation of these papers is in the New York Colonial Documents, vol. I, pp. 585-609. Appended to the original papers, as they exist in the archives at The Hague, and forming one of the exhibits, is a copy of this engraved map of N. J. Visscher. The inference to be drawn from this fact and date is that the map was engraved and published before January, 1656. Therefore I place it after the first edition of Van der Donck's book, and before the appearance of the second edition of the same work.

In 1656 the bookseller Nieuwenhof got out a new edition of Van der Donck's book, in which he omitted the old engraving borrowed from Hartgers's

book, and added what is evidently a reduced section of N. J. Visscher's map, including the view. That it came after instead of preceding Visscher's map is confirmed by the fact that it omits all the reference letters placed above the different buildings in the view, as well as the explanations to which they referred, in which the names of the buildings are given. That it is a copy is evident from other omissions and reductions in size. A portion of the view is left out at each end, but the inscription above, containing the name of the town, is copied exactly. The engraving is signed by the bookseller himself, showing that he is responsible for its production. He calls attention to the addition of the map on the title page of this second edition of the book.

Nicolas J. Visscher died about the year 1660, and his son Nicolas Visscher, who seems to have succeeded to the business in 1659 or earlier, used the same engraving of the map and view for several years without alteration. About the year 1683 he retouched the plate, putting his own name in place of his father's, and adding Philadelphia and several other names. This was done not earlier than 1683, in which year Philadelphia was laid out, nor later than 1685; for on William Penn's own copy of the map is the following autograph inscription: "The map by which the Privy Council, 1685, settled the bounds between Lord Baltimore and I, and Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Territories or annexed Countys.—W.P."

It was Asher's opinion too that the existence of N. J. Visscher's map even before 1656 "is clearly proved by the document to which it was found attached in the Dutch Royal Archives, by Mr. Brodhead." Mr. Asher, however, supposed that there was an earlier state of Danckers's map, which formed the basis of all

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the others. This theory, however ingenious it may be, has never been proved, for the reason that no such early state of the plate has ever been found.

The order in which I would place the above-named publications is therefore as follows :

(1) Van der Donck's New Netherland, 1st edition, without map, 1655(?).

(2) N. J. Visscher's large map, with view of New Amsterdam, 1655.

(3) Van der Donck's New Netherland, 2nd Edition, with reduced section of N. J. Visscher's map and view, 1656.

(4) Nicholas Visscher's reissue of his father's map, with some additional names and alterations, 1683(?).

Yours truly,

WILBERFORCE EAMES.

It is possible that a careful examination and comparison of the maps in the Visscher Atlas in the Lenox Library might show that it contains a copy of the *original* N. J. Visscher Map.

THE VISSCHERS, FATHER AND SON

Claes (Nicholas) Janszoon Visscher—latinized Nicolaus Joannes Piscator—was born probably at Amsterdam in 1587. He died about 1660.

Nicolaes Visscher, the son, followed his father's business and was engraving maps as early as 1659-60.

ERRATA

Page 59, seventh line from foot, read *country* instead of *colony*.

Page 70, tenth line from top, read *Carver* instead of *Carrer*.

Page 67, fifth line from top, for *College* read *House*.

Page 90, last line, add after "*building*" the words "*and surroundings*."

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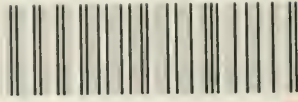
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